THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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Inside

O.C.L.C. African Liberation Day Program

SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA CELEBRATED







BPINS photos



Featured speakers at last Saturday's OCLC African Liberation Day celebration were (top, left to right) TIRIVAFI KANGAI, ELAINE BROWN and TAPSON MAWERE. The affair, a Zimbabwean Mutambo, was put on by numerous progressive Bay Area organizations.

(Oakland, Calif.) - "Only the final occupation of Zimbabwe is left!" proclaimed Tapson Mawere, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) chief representative in North and South America, before a crowd celebrating African Liberation Day at the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) here last Saturday.

The ZANU official received a standing ovation and enthusiastic applause, when, at the conclusion of his well-received speech, he declared, "We want a people's government in Zimbabwe. We want a people's government in Namibia (South West Africa). We want a people's government in Oakland." (See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for the text of Comrade Mawere's speech.)

The May 21 affair, a Zimbabwean Mutambo, celebrated a year's culmination of concrete work done by a number of progressive Bay Area organizations to aid the Zimbabwean armed liberation struggle in its fight against the White settler regime of Rhodesia, headed by "Prime Minister" Ian Smith, as well as aid to other parts of southern Africa. During the past year, Bay Area Zimbabwe support groups and other organizations, including the Black Panther Party, sent 32 tons of clothes to Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambique and raised $5,000 toward health care in Mozambique.

The occasion was also a time for those active in the liberation struggles of southern Africa to bid farewell to Tirivafi Kangai, newly appointed ZANU deputy chief representative

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Editorial

SEE ANDY DANCE

See Andy dance; see Andy prance; see Andy prance and dance like a monkey on a string.

If the Africans victimized by the betrayal of America's latest "Black hope" felt "irritated" and scornful over Andy Young's latest performance in southern Africa, little can they imagine the embarrassment and shame experienced by their brothers and sisters in the U.S.

For Andy abandoned far more than his "prepared text" while speaking off-the-cuff to the delegates at the United Nations Conference on Namibia and Zimbabwe in Maputo, Mozambique, and then to the "liberal" White business leaders in apartheid South Africa.

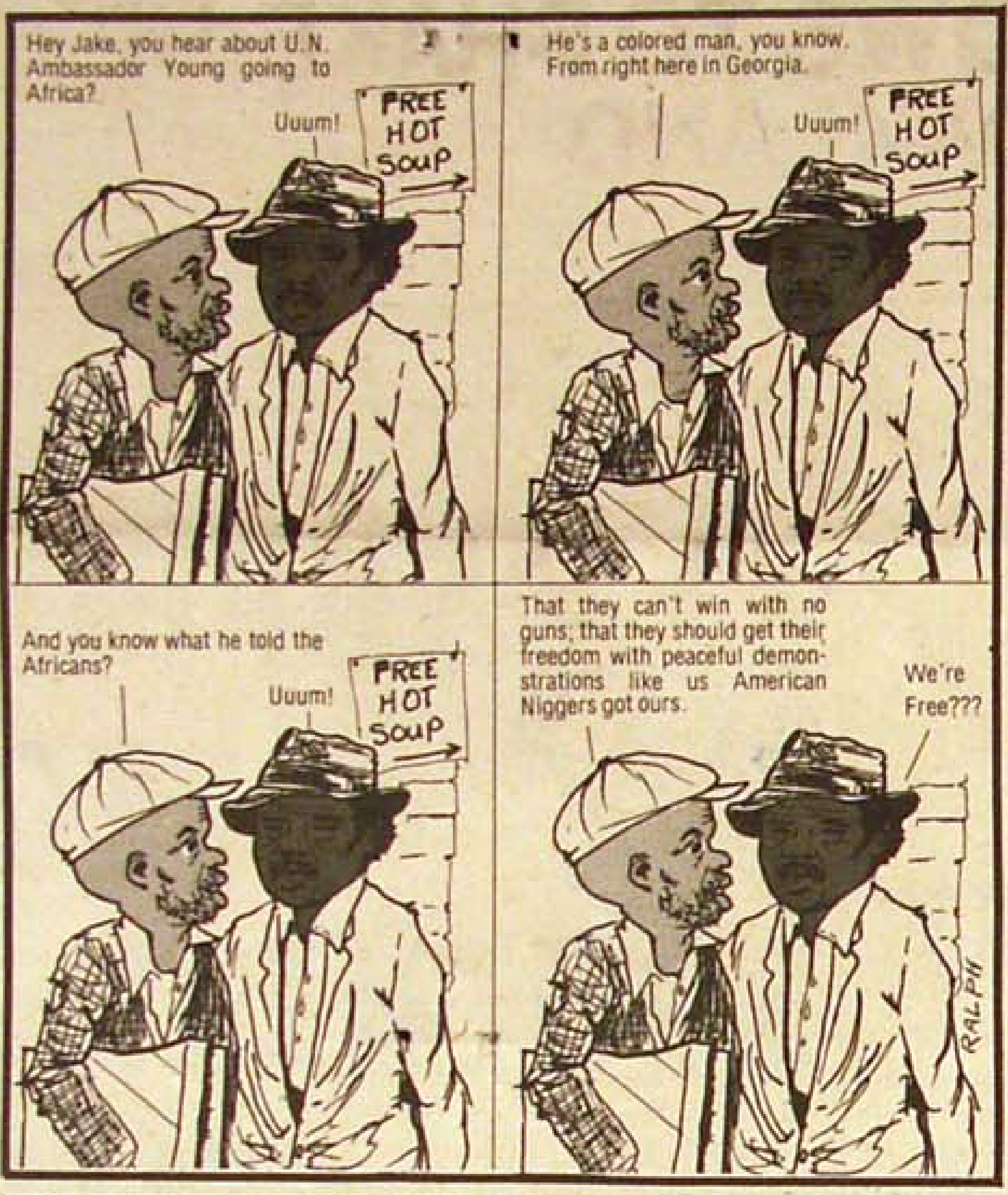
In fact, Andy abandoned all Black and poor, oppressed humanity when he chose to enunciate his gospel of capitalism as savior for the world, freedom through the free market system. And if his seemingly endless ability to lecture armed and revolutionary African peoples on the tactics of nonviolent struggle he stole from Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., exposes a blind and shortsighted cultural arrogance typical of White middle class bureaucrats, then surely his advocacy of dog-eat-dog capitalism as the solution to the social ills of apartheid and exploitation signals his final capitulation to a multinational business mentality doomed to extinction.

In short, our "first Black" ambassador to the United Nations, our Black hope, has sold out!

The audacity, the absurdity of pushing a capitalist line in the face of the fact that the Third World, long ago, overwhelmingly rejected the "free market" as a closed market, as a vicious trap to catch those attracted to a glitter illusion with no substance save the corpses of those stripped to the bone by greed and lust. Name one Third World country that has voluntarily gone capitalist in the last 20 years, ever.

Likewise, Andy's proposal to create a Black economic elite in South Africa smacks of a Howdy Doody puppet act. Just ask the Atlanta sanitation workers if the Black middle class in Andy's hometown helped or hurt their struggle for a decent wage and benefits.

And to (mis)use Dr. King's name and legacy in such an evil and disgusting fashion is a low blow, indeed — but typical of the slimy depths Andy has danced and pranced his way to.



Letters to the Editor

PROUD OF B.P.P.

Greetings,

I am proud of the brothers and sisters who are affiliated with the Black Panther Party. I am in agreement with the Party, especially when the Party is geared towards the common causes of getting programs together which will be helpful for the poor and oppressed which the community will have control over. Seeing to the hungry, the homeless, the clothesless, the uneducated, those that are in prison due to unfair trial, the unemployed, the employed that are receiving under-paid wages. Struggling against the lack of facilities for the Senior Citizens who are unable to seek transportation so that they may go back and forth for medical help.

This is why I will give whatever help I can to help the Black Panther Party. I feel that all the people that fall under this kind of oppression should stand firm, and give their support to the Party by donations and by buying and reading the Black Panther Party paper and passing on whatever knowledge gained by reading the paper. You then make others in your community aware of what is happening all over the world and within your own community, with the poor and poverty-stricken, handicapped, the Penal Colonies, and with our brothers and sisters of the African Nation.

We are not going to let the oppressors stop us. We will continue to get the message across by whatever means, for example, the distribution of the newspaper, the Black Panther meetings, etc. I am hoping someday we will get these points across to them. The sooner we realize that we are not free and that we are still bound to slavery — not meaning with chains around our necks, legs, arms and so on — but enslaved by mind and acculturation.

Maybe then we will see change, and stop letting our oppressors brainwash our minds with all his bullshit. But we must all unite and by uniting for the common cause of survival, controlling and having control of our Black community and having control over our own destiny we then will be free. We want to be rid of corporate greed, a racist society, and rent gouging and the indecent housing, police harassment, and the unjust judicial system.

As long as there is breath in me I will continue to support the Black Panther Party. I am willing to dedicate my time and effort to support my brothers and sisters of the Chicago Chapter and if my help is needed elsewhere then I will help there also. But since I am living here in Chicago I will continue my struggle here, since this is where I started. But if called upon, as I stated I will be wherever I am needed.

Sincerely,
Barbara Crosby
Chicago, Illinois

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COMMENT

New Spirit For Domestic Action

The following comment is an excerpt from a speech by Lennox Hinds, president of the National Council of Black Lawyers, delivered as the keynote address at the Grassroots Public Policy Conference.

. . .Because we are convinced that unless advocates for the poor, the weak and the disenfranchised of this society speak out in clear and unequivocal terms and establish a set of priorities for the administration, Mr. Carter and his advisors will fill a gigantic hypo with novocaine and inject it into the backsides of the American people. Once again, we will be lulled to sleep with promises and high sounding phrases and by the appointment of those who claim to represent us and speak on our behalf, but whose sole purpose is to protect their own vested interests.

As we examine Mr. Carter's most recent statements and proclamations at the U.N. in New York last night, we note that he certainly spelled out a clear message on human rights considerations in international affairs.

He talks about free speech in Russia but is conspicously silent with respect to free speech in South Africa, a nation that has learned all of its dehumanizing, barbaric, criminal, racist practices from the U.S.A., a country where, the American economic interests are so entwined and interrelated that it is impossible for the U.S. to avoid aiding and abetting a tyrannical, oppressive regime (incidentally, over 50 per cent of U.S. senators have investments in corporations doing business with southern Africa).

Yes, Mr. Carter finds himself in the paradoxical position of wanting to ride with the hunt and to run with the fox.

We have just been informed that the LEAA task force on terrorism and civil disorders has prepared a blueprint to combat terrorism in anticipation of in-

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WILSON VOWS TO SHAKE-UP PORT OF OAKLAND

Pledges To Make Boards And Commissions Representative



BPINS photos

(Oakland, Calif.) - Addressing a morning-after, post-election press conference, Oakland mayor-elect Lionel Wilson credited the "hundreds of people out there in the field yesterday, who worked very hard all day long" as responsible for delivering his victory as the first Black mayor in city history.

In the far-ranging press conference, conducted in Wilson's 13th Street campaign office (redecorated with a sizable "Judge Lionel J. Wilson, Mayor of Oakland" banner as a backdrop), the newly-elected mayor stated:

•That he intends to shake up the huge, semi-autonomous Port of Oakland with a new leadership, one in agreement with his campaign pledge that the waterfront complex should "contribute more to the city, both financially and in terms of employment";

•That, in addition to immediately setting up study sessions with various city departments and City Council members, he intends to present a "stronger and more direct policy" in regards to carrying out the wishes of Oakland voters;

•That his opponent, David Tucker, was "deceitful" and "dishonest" and had conducted a "dirty campaign."

Heavily backed by the Democratic Party, Wilson, 60, defeated Republican businessman David Tucker 42,640 to 36,925 in last Tuesday's nonpartisan runoff election. In additional election results, Black East Oakland resident Carter Gilmore narrowly topped Peter Eng 36,814 to 32,285, to capture a seat on the Oakland City Council, while two liberal School Board candidates, James Norwood and Russell Bruno, scored convincing upsets over longtime incumbents in the School Board elections.



ELAINE BROWN spearheaded the Black Panther Party's successful get-out-the-vote drive for LIONEL WILSON, shown at left during press conference following his victory in Oakland's mayoral race.

(In his morning-after press conference, Wilson said that he viewed the election of these other key candidates as "very important," particularly that of Gilmore, who will become the only Black on the City Council.

"In my leadership role as mayor, I intend to bring together these respective agencies to try to reduce the overlapping of some of our programs, to develop a spirit of coordination and cooperation between the mayor's office, the City Council, the School Board, the county Board of Supervisors, and many other elements in the private sector."

Yet, it was appropriate for Judge Wilson to begin his victory press conference with a special thanks to those who participated

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George Criticizes County Budget Misplaced Priorities

(Oakland, Calif.) - Progressive Alameda County Supervisor John George has blasted next year's county budget for failing to create new jobs and for its continued neglect of social needs.

A recent statement by George pointed out that a $50.9 million increase in the county's budget has created only 31 new jobs. The county's total budget for next year is $440.6 million, a 13.1 per cent increase over last year.

George, the first Black supervisor in county history, commented, "The budget represents the county's allocation of resources, from which we can see the social and programmatic priorities of the governmental system.

". . .Broadly, the priorities in this year's budget," George went on, "are not encouraging. This budget continues to place more emphasis on police than on social and health services, and makes no commitment to unemployment."

Alameda County intends to increase revenue for criminal justice by 18.7 per cent while increasing social services 7.8 per cent and health care by 9.4 per cent — compared to a general increase of 13.1 per cent, George, a well-respected attorney, reports.

As a result, social service personnel will be cut by 4.6 per cent, health care personnel by 1.3 per cent, but criminal justice will increase personnel by 4.9 per cent.

"The law and justice system," says George, "has the greatest dollar and percentage impact on the property tax rate. Over $67.6

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Fallen Comrades



ALEX RACKLEY
Assassinated May 21, 1969



JOHN SAVAGE
Assassinated May 23, 1969

Comrade John Savage was a member of the Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party in San Diego who was murdered by a reactionary U.S. member on May 23, 1969. Acting out a FBI COINTELPRO plot under the direction of U.S. leader Ron Karenga, a member of the U.S. organization, "Tambozi," senselessly shot Comrade Savage in the back of the neck with a .38 automatic pistol. John Savage, 24, died instantly. Long Live the Spirit of Comrade John Savage! Long Live the People's Struggle!

Comrade Alex Rackley fell victim to police agent and psychopath George Sams on May 21, 1969. Rackley, a member of the New York State Chapter of the Black Panther Party was executed by Sams, who concocted a false story so as to implicate Ericka Huggins and 14 other Party members on false charges of murder, conspiracy and kidnapping. These charges were later dropped as testimony by the insane Sams proved the charges false and revealed an intricate police plot which resulted in the death of Comrade Rackley. Long Live the Spirit of Comrade Alex Rackley! Long Live the People's Struggle!

INTERCOMMUNAL SURVIVAL COMMITTEE: SERVING THE OPPRESSED WHITE COMMUNITY, BODY AND SOUL

The following is Part 2 of an informative series of articles focusing on the positive accomplishments and achievements of the Intercommunal Survival Committee, a progressive Chicago-based organization, which, following the example set by the Black Panther Party, is concretely organizing a potent, political force within oppressed White communities.



Organizing activities of Chicago ISC: Chicago Survival Conference for Community Control of Police (left) and picket line demanding benefits for black lung victims.

PART 2

"The oppressed have no rights the oppressor is bound to respect."

The Intercommunal Survival Committee's Legal Education and Defense program works to provide lawyers and investigators for both criminal and civil cases free of charge or at reasonable prices. The program provides knowledgeable advocates to assist people in problems with Public Aid and Social Security.

Periodically, legal education programs are presented, carefully explaining both people's rights and the concrete realities of survival in the courts and other bureaucracies. Free transportation is provided for the loved ones of those in prison for much needed visits.

Especially in the poor and working White community, we tend to accept our own guilt. If the rich and powerful, the established authority, the educated, are convinced of our guilt or our ineligibility to receive benefits, then "surely they must be correct." We are shamed into submission. At the same time, we more than anyone else know the facts of our innocence.

The Legal Education and Defense Program is aimed to resolve this contradiction, transforming shame into indignation and gut feeling into informed action, while providing assistance that leads to concrete results.

Organizing Information and Resources

The program trains community residents to work as legal assistants in the courts and investigators in the community, under the direction of competent staff. Much of the expense of a good defense is spent on pretrial investigation, gathering evidence and getting statements. If you do not have the money, your lawyer — if you can afford one at all — does little more than attempt to use legal technicalities in your defense or plead you guilty to a lesser charge.

Righteous suits seeking damages are often lost in a similar way. By organizing lawyers and doing the investigative and clerical work for them, the program can provide a more adequate defense for a cheaper price. The program's legal staff, because it deals seriously with so many cases in the oppressed community, often consulting several lawyers for advice, develops its own legal expertise.

The ISC has organized a community law office in addition to developing a network of lawyers in the city willing to take cases through the program.

In recent years welfare rights organizations have been foiled by the "streamlining" of public aid and social security regulations. In fact, there is a concerted effort and continuing bag of tricks employed to refuse or to cut off eligible recipients.

REGULATION MANUALS

The program staff and volunteers study the regulation manuals each month, informing people of their rights and going to the office to fight alongside of them. In addition, work is done to educate and organize caseworkers and to gain access to the top of the bureaucracy, utilizing law suits and political leverage.

Close day-to-day work on hundreds of cases each month also allows the program to learn of and expose illegal and unjust practices which these bureaucracies are constantly implementing.

"A Structure for Resistance"

Originally many individual legal and welfare problems came in through the "home delivery routes" of THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper and KEEP STRONG magazine. When we began to respond effectively the city's powerful political machine began to compete with us to provide services. This benefitted the people, but it also exposed the Chicago power structure's hold on the community.

PRECINCT CAPTAINS

Highly paid precinct captains and other patronage workers, with the full weight of the city behind them, used their access to lawyers, judges and public aid offices to insure people voted "the right way." They threatened to cut people off of welfare if they voted against "the machine" candidates. On the other hand, they handed out favors in the courts and the welfare offices to a chosen few, on conditions that they help keep the community in line.

This life or death survival control kept the people under the heel, reelecting time after time a city government whose main interest is to short change them in services and actually to drive them from their neighborhoods.

The Legal Education and Defense program therefore begins to provide an alternative backup for those willing to resist the control of an oppressive political system.

(See next week's issue for the Each One Teach One program.)

This Week In Black History

May 24, 1854

In line with the Fugitive Slave Act, Anthony Burns, a famous fugitive slave, was arrested by U.S. deputy marshals in Boston on May 24, 1854. Some 2,000 U.S. troops escorted him through the streets of Boston when he was returned to his master.

May 22, 1863

In desperate need of more troops to fight its war with the Confederacy, President Abraham Lincoln had no alternative but to free the slaves. At the same time the War Department established the Bureau of Colored Troops and launched an aggressive campaign for recruitment of Black soldiers on May 22, 1863.



Mississippi "juke joint" party.

May 23, 1921

During the 1920s there was a Black cultural explosion known as the "Harlem Renaissance." "Shuffle Along" was the first of a series of popular musicals featuring Black talent. On May 23, 1921, it opened at the 63rd Street Music Hall in New York City.

May 22, 1969

On May 22, 1969, 14 members of the Black Panther Party, including Ericka Huggins, were arrested in New Haven, Connecticut, on murder and conspiracy charges, after the body of Black Panther Party member Alex Rackley was discovered in the Coginchaug River in Middlefield, Connecticut. The entire incident was a coordinated attempt by federal police agencies to destroy the Black Panther Party by using police agents to disrupt the Party.

T.V. "NETWORKS" BATTLE

ABC-TV Appoints Sports Producer As News Czar

(Chicago, Ill.) - For those who found the plot in the Academy Award-winning film *Network* somewhat bizarre (see THE BLACK PANTHER review, April 16, 1977) the movie has come to life. The three major television networks are engaged in a vicious, dog-eat-dog battle for the number one spot in television news.

A case in point is the recent appointment of Roone Arledge as president of ABC News and Sports, an appointment made to rescue the youngest of the three TV networks from its sagging news ratings, and, therefore, the loss of millions of dollars in profits each year.

"CHICAGO SUN TIMES"

Writing in the *Chicago Sun Times*, Granger notes, "... Harry Reasoner and Barbara Walters (ABC evening news anchorpersons) are mere pawns in a much bigger struggle. And that's why ABC. . .is committed to pouring new millions into its network news system and probably will begin raiding the two other networks for star correspondents."

While ABC has nine of the top 10 nightly prime time TV programs, its news organization is considered significantly inferior to those of CBS and NBC. This weakness is preventing ABC from achieving its ultimate goal — obtaining more affiliates.

Presently, ABC has 192 affiliates to NBC's 212 and CBS's 208. Affiliates are not owned by the networks but are independent stations that contract with the network for programming. Affiliates make their profits by selling commericial time for both network and local shows.

The local evening news is the major program for affiliates in terms of ratings and revenue. Therefore, ABC's substandard newsgathering is making it difficult for the network to attract more affiliates. "...If ABC is going to go for the kill," Granger writes, "it has to be able to tell the wavering affiliate that its

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ENTHRALLS 1,500 AT COLLEGE OF MARIN

ALEX HALEY DESCRIBES PERSONAL SIDE OF "ROOTS" SAGA

(Kentfield, Calif.) - Speaking in a straightforward style, with an unassuming yet imposing dignity, noted Black author Alex Haley addressed an overflow audience at the College of Marin here last Monday evening, enthralling young and old, Black and White alike with his personal recounting of how he put together his number one best-seller *Roots*, and citing several lessons that can be drawn from the book's tremendous impact.

America is "a nation of immigrants," Haley explained, and what made *Roots*, "a symbolic saga of a people," as he called it, transcend all the barriers that usually serve to divide communities, was its' ability to "reach into something like the human pulse."

Since its publication last September, Haley explained, *Roots* has sold over 1.6 million hardcover copies (only 80,000 sales are usually good enough to make the top 10 on the best sellers list). There have also been 22 translations.

"With all these attempts to duplicate *Roots*, and to analyze its public receptivity, there's one thing that, for me, explains the whole phenomena *Roots* has become," Haley said.

"That is, as my grandmother used to say to me as we sat on that small porch in Hennings, Tennessee, when I was just a child:

" 'The Lord might not come when you expect him to, but he will be on time.' "



ALEX HALEY recently addressed overflow crowd at the College of Marin.



Haley recalled that one Saturday afternoon in the early 1960s — "there was more about Africa and Black people in the air then" — he went into the National Archives to check out the 1870 census records for Caswell County, North Carolina.

He described a somewhat "mystic feeling" of seeing "name after name, all long gone" pass before him on microfilm. He described the futility and boredom after a few hours of handle turning, at which point he got up to leave, the abandonment of what would turn into a marathon 12-year project.

As he was leaving the building, something in his peripheral vision caught his eye — people, some with eyeglasses, others through the sheer intensity of their naked vision, scanning old, yellowed

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B.P.P. Member Elected To U.C. Berkeley Student Senate

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Black Panther Party member Austin Allen demonstrated a broad base of support when it was announced here last week that he had won a seat in the University of California, Berkeley, student senate after an election held earlier this month.

Allen, running on the Black Board slate, came in fourth on a ballot in which 15 Associated Students of the University of California (ASUC) seats were contested. For the 800 Black students at U.C. it was only a small victory as Austin was the only Black candidate to gain office. The popular Black student brings with him experience in student affairs gained from serving as student body president at Laney College in Oakland.

Black students turned out in



AUSTIN ALLEN

higher numbers than in previous elections due to the intensive organizing carried out by the Black Board slate. Austin commented on his victory, "This election clearly shows that there are many students who are willing to deal with such issues as South African investments, financial aid, affirmative action and more."

When he was student body president at Laney College, Austin fought for needed student programs such as childcare and book loans and developed relevant activities for the campus. As an ASUC senator, he will serve in a governing body of 30 students who have control over $1.8 million in funds for student and community activities.

Austin will not only fight against financial aid cutbacks and attacks on affirmative action, vital issues to students, but will work to make U.C. more responsible to the Black and poor community. □

Alex Haley

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

parchments. And the thought came into Haley's mind, "these people are trying to find out who they are."

Doing an abrupt about face, Haley returned upstairs to the microfilm room and about an hour later, behold: the names of Tom and Irene Murray, followed by the names of their children, suddenly appeared before Haley's startled eyes.

"At that point," Haley recalls with a chuckle, "I was bitten by the genealogical (study of ancestry) bug, from which there is no cure."

His mind raced through all those long, hot summer evenings in Hennings, when, as a youth, Haley was told over and over again by his grandmother the story of his ancestors; Tom Murray, the legendary Chicken George and his mother Kizzy, and of Kizzy's father, revered in tones of utmost respect as "The African."

LAST LINK

Immediately, Haley flew to visit his last remaining link with the ghost of his past, Cousin Georgia, a talkative 80-year-old matron who lived on Everett Avenue, in Kansas City, Kansas.

"One of the most moving things about what happened was that the minute I mentioned what I wanted to know, she was off and running like we had just been on that Hennings' porch the previous afternoon.

"She spoke to me of my grandmothers not as if they were dead, just off stage," Haley reminisced.

The story told, Cousin Georgia dismissed her nephew thusly, Haley related:

" 'Boy, your sweet grandmothers are sitting up there watching you. Now get out of here and do what you have to do.' "

"My Cousin Georgia was like a pyschic filling station for me. That I must, have to, let nothing stop me, and, above all, that I couldn't drop it."

Remarking that it was on his second visit to Africa that he traveled to the village of Juffure and suddenly, "all the details fit." Haley said that when he returned to the U.S., he arrived at Kennedy Airport and called his brother George, who told him that Cousin Georgia had died.

"I was reading a copy of Cousin Georgia's death report, just fiddling around transposing time zones, when it hit me like a flash of lightning...

"Cousin Georgia had died in Kansas City literally within the hour of the time I set foot in that village in Africa."

After saying how important it was for him to have splices of authentic African culture — "rich, disciplined, beautiful" — interspersed in the copy during the 16-year time span before the young Kunta Kinte was captured by the slavers, Haley recounted how, in a very real sense, he became Kunta Kinte in the writing process.

"That's why the section from manhood training to capture is so disproportionately long. I had become Kunta Kinte and I didn't want to get captured," he quipped.

Haley recalled how he slept nightly in the cargo hole of a trans-Atlantic freighter in order to learn "through my own five senses" what Kunta must have sensed and felt in the hole — though crammed in with 139 others — during the Middle Passage.

He mentioned that to him, one of the high points in the TV version of *Roots* was Kunta Kinte's fight to keep his name — a point Haley was insistent upon including.

The reason why, Haley said, was related to the importance attached to the naming of a baby in the Mandinka culture.

He then detailed two methods used by the Mandinka people, both of which are symbolic of the "creative human potential" in all of us.

The first was a seven-day ceremony which concluded with the father whispering the infant's name three times in his ear — "the individual thus named was obviously *the first to know who he was.*"

In the second, as correctly depicted on TV, the father holds the child aloft, as if in homage to the stars and sky, and says the words, "*Behold, the only thing greater than thyself.*"□

THIRD WORLD MARKET GETS DOSE OF AMERICA

ADVERTISING BUSINESS BOOMING

(New York, N.Y.) - How big is advertising? What is its economic function?

A recent issue of *Advertising Age*, the national newspaper of marketing, reveals some astonishing figures in its annual financial survey of the advertising industry.

Total gross income for the 626 reporting agencies in 1976 was $2.47 billion, up from $2.02 billion in 1975, an increase of about 22 per cent.

Up there at the top, the 10 largest agencies had a combined income of $1.048 billion, 42 per cent of the total. The total billings for all U.S.-controlled firms were in the neighborhood of $20 billion. The business of promoting business is itself big business.

The most striking information in the survey is an indication of the importance of income derived from outside the U.S. The top 10 advertising industry giants extracted 47 per cent of their gross world income from business done in other countries, directly or through subsidiaries.

Having seen the multinational light, Madison Avenue is advancing cultural imperialism's frontiers with a vengeance.

Much as missionaries served as the advance scouts of imperial expansion in an earlier age, cultural penetration through advertising now has become a leading means for "civilizing" the rest of the world in the image of monopoly capitalism.

The Almighty Dollar (and the Eurodollar, and the Petrodollar) aspires to be the Lord of all, and the J. Walter Thompson Co., with $1 billion in billings, is his prophet.

The bulk of overseas advertising by U.S.-owned firms is designed to market U.S. goods. But a significant amount of business is also done on behalf of foreign corporations.

The "Almighty Dollar" is pushed all over the globe by the multibillion dollar American advertising industry.



Acquiring foreign accounts and foreign ad agencies has been a key element in the massive expansion by the largest ad companies in recent years.

Saturating the rest of the world with pitches for products has the immediate purpose, of course, of selling more things to more people — which is the official reason for advertising in the first place. The elaborate marketing stategies of advanced monopoly capitalism are an indispensable part of the corporate push to increase profits.

But at home and abroad there is considerably more to advertising than this "narrow" economic function.

Advertising since at least the 1920s has devoted increasing efforts to selling *a way of life*.

The central message of advertising is that the "purchasing experience" is the means of entry into the wonderful world of affluent satisfactions.

In addition, advertising sells a set of values, a gallery of class, race, and sex stereotypes and a gospel of salvation through consumerism. Modern advertising sells the whole package deal of capitalist social relations.

"Things go better with Coke" has been a worldwide symbol not only for the soft drink but also funloving, carefree affluence, the lifestyle of happy pleasure-seekers who have little else to worry about.

The extension of pervasive ad campaigns on a global scale serves not only to bolster profits but to bolster allegiance to U.S. imperialism as well. Compared to "the American way of life" advertising, the bleatings of Radio Free Europe are a drop in the bucket.

Ads for U.S. products (and those of the industrial capitalist countries, generally) convey a mystique of social superiority, informing people that while the streets of the U.S. may not be paved with gold, they are lined with goods.□



Minorities are given a racist education in U.S. public schools.

Parents Demand Racist Textbooks Removed

(Sacramento, Calif.) - A group of angry Third World parents recently confronted a state Board of Education panel here, demanding the removal of racist textbooks from the classroom.

The Filipino Far West Task Force on Education led this protest against demeaning textbooks earlier this month and was supported by representatives from various ethnic studies departments, the California Association for the Education of Young Studies and the University of California (U.C.) Berkeley's Asian-American Studies Department.

Despite extensive documentation of racist stereotypes and deliberate distortion and omissions in the histories of Black, Chicano, Native American, Filipinos and other minorities, the two books in question, *American Adventure* and *Let Freedom Ring*, were still adopted by an ad hoc committee of the state Board of Education, pending a final decision.

The panel did agree that certain revisions will have to be made in the two 8th grade textbooks. However, with the revisions, the books will remain fundamentally racist.

The drive against the racist textbooks began after a Filipino People's Far West Convention was held in Berkeley in 1975. Out of that convention an Education Task Force (ETF) was formed to:

- Work for meaningful bilingual education;
- Investigate and develop curriculum; and
- Strengthen parent-student relationships.

As Task Force and KDP (Union of Democratic Filipinos) Education Committee members Cynthia

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"BUREAUCRACIES MAKE MISTAKES, THE PEOPLE SUFFER"

S.F. PARENTS BLAST SUPERINTENDENT OVER SCHOOL CLOSINGS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Black and poor students, along with their parents, were outraged last week when San Francisco schools Superintendent Robert Alioto announced his plans to close or merge eight schools.

Alioto plans to close Frederick Burke, Geary, Pacific Heights, Parkside, Portola, Bryant, S.B. Cooper and Garfield schools. Last week the school superintendent held a series of meetings with parents at these schools to gauge their feelings on his proposed move.

At a community meeting called by Alioto at Portola Junior High came such questions as, "Why did you wait until now to come and talk to us?" and "Why do we have to keep sending our kids out of here to fulfill the rich economic areas who have to be integrated?"

One very angry parent, Joyce Lee, asked, "Why Portola? The staff is adequate, the staff is providing good education, the students are satisfied, parents are satisfied, people are working together."

Alioto stated his plan to close the eight schools rather than bring them up to earthquake standards. The superintendent then pointed to a projected drop in enrollment in San Francisco schools from 100,000 to 60,000 pupils.

Despite heated opposition from parents at the Portola meeting, Alioto replied coldly, "This school cannot be rebuilt, should not be rebuilt and you should now make your conscious decision where to send your children."



San Francisco parent JOYCE LEE blasts schools superintendent Robert Alioto over plan to close eight schools.

A great deal of animosity centered around the planned transfer of Portola students to Pelton Junior High, called a "center of dope" by the angry Black parents. "We will not have our kids in that environment," said a mother. "Here," she said, "the teachers know how to handle the kids."

At another meeting in the city's Sunset district, Alioto faced similar criticisms which he could not explain his way out of.

One parent, Joe O'Donoghue, charged that school district "bureaucrats had made mistakes, but it's the people who have to suffer. What is going to be done about that?"

To this Alioto countered, "Nothing — well, you wanted an honest answer."

At both meetings Alioto was asked about $6 million that was appropriated to San Francisco by the state to upgrade its schools. Mrs. Lee commented, "Where's our money? Downtown with carpets on the floor. Swimming pools.

"We want our school," she warned. "If we can't get our schools, the rest of the schools should be closed down."

Students, who will be the most affected if Alioto's plans are enacted, are just as upset as their parents. At Portola, reports the *San Francisco Examiner*, the student council had a very negative reaction.

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PERFORMS PSYCHOSURGERY ON BLACK OAKLAND YOUTH

V.A. Hospital Pays For Human Guinea Pigs

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The Veterans Administration (V.A.) hospital in Palo Alto, which last year performed an illegal psychosurgery operation on an Oakland Black veteran, is offering $200 to conduct research on human guinea pigs.

A classified ad appearing in a recent issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle* said, "Veterans. Healthy, male, for research study. Involves two spinal taps, two week days and nights in Palo Alto V.A. $200. Ms. Padgett, 493-5000 and 5461, 9-11 a.m., Monday-Friday."

Ironically, the V.A. hospital diagnosed Lou Byers, the 20-year-old Black veteran who is nearly a human vegetable following a psychosurgery operation at the hospital in September of last year, as having spinal meningitis and asked Byers' mother, Mrs. Margarite Wallace, for permission to do a spinal tap on her son. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, May 7 and 14, 1977.)

> **VETERANS.** Healthy, male, for research study. Involves 2 spinal taps, 2 week days & nites in Palo Alto VA hospital. $200. Ms. Padgett, 493-5000 x 5461, 9-11 am, M-F

Ad placed in San Francisco Chronicle *by Palo Alto V.A. hospital.*

Subsequently, the hospital informed Mrs. Wallace that her son had herpes encephalitis, a brain disease, and asked her permission to do an "exploratory" brain operation over Byers' left ear. Although Mrs. Wallace never gave her permission, the V.A. hospital went ahead with the operation.

Byers' case and the *Chronicle* ad raise serious questions about practices at the V.A. hospital. It is noteworthy that the hospital is seeking veterans for its human experimentation. The majority of Vietnam era veterans, in particular, are unemployed, thereby likely candidates for human guinea pigs.

Mrs. Wallace, with the aid of the Black Panther Party, is seeking legal and medical help for her son. The law offices of BPP chief counsel Charles Garry are investigating young Byers' case.□

400 RALLY TO STOP EXTRADITION OF DENNIS BANKS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Close to 400 supporters of former American Indian Movement national director Dennis Banks gathered in front of San Francisco City Hall last week to demand that attempts to extradite the Native American activist to South Dakota be stopped.

Numerous speakers — Mark Banks, brother of Dennis Banks; Bill Wahpepah, American Indian Community Survival School; Sid Welch, AIM; Lee Brightman, United Native Americans; Dennis Roberts, Banks' attorney; Shirley Pena, Student Coalition Against Racism, and others — denounced a recent state appeals court decision which ordered California Governor Jerry Brown to send Banks back to South Dakota to face certain death.





BPINS photos

DENNIS BANKS and LEE BRIGHTMAN (left) address San Francisco rally. Banks is fighting court ruling which could extradite him to South Dakota.

Dennis Banks, who received a rousing reception, commented, "In the case of extradition we are not asking that one man be saved, we are asking that the issues that are being raised in South Dakota — racism, bigotry and dual system of justice — that this type of mistreatment comes to an end.

"The case of extradition is allowing us," Banks continued, "to stay alive with our message to the non-Indian community. . .we have to begin to make long range commitments to ourselves and to the organizations we are working with to bring about the real needed change in this country."

Banks, an instructor at the predominantly Indian and Chicano D-Q University, in Davis, California, warned that all races must preserve themselves as "people dedicated to bringing about social change. That's the real commitment."

Last month, a California state appeals court, acting on a petition from South Dakota, ordered Brown to extradite Banks — an historic ruling without precedent in U.S. law, reports *Pacific News Service*. The state plans to appeal the ruling.

"We will first seek a hearing from the appeals court," says Deputy Attorney General Greg Bougher. "Then we are prepared," he said, "to take it to the state supreme court. After that,

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MARIA RIVERA MAULED BY BURLY COP

Support Organized For Milwaukee Police Brutality Victim

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - Support here is being organized for Ms. Maria Rivera, a victim of police brutality at the hands of a burly Milwaukee cop.

If convicted, Ms. Rivera faces a possible two year prison term.

The charges stem from an August 28, 1976, incident in which six Milwaukee police entered the home of the four-foot, 10-inch Ms. Rivera without a search or arrest warrant. The police claim they were looking for her boyfriend. Failing to find him, the police demanded that Ms. Rivera tell them where her boyfriend was.

When she told the cops she didn't know where he was, six-foot, three-inch, 219 pound Detective Dennis Peters began beating her, saying, "I'm going to get it out of you, one way or another." She was then taken to jail.

That same day, Ms. Rivera was told by the district attorney's office that no charges would be issued against her and she was released. She then went to Milwaukee County General Hospital and on to Mitchell Medical Center where she was treated for a swollen neck and bruises on her chest, legs and throat.

During that week, Ms. Rivera filed charges of police brutality with the Fire and Police Commission against the officer. Then on September 14, two and-a-half weeks after the incident, she was rearrested and formally charged with battery on a police officer.

Now, as her trial has begun, a Defense Committee, made up of several women's groups and other progressive movements, including the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, the Latin Solidarity Movement and the Latin Professional Women of Wisconsin, are rallying support for Ms. Rivera's defense.



MARIA RIVERA

"These charges Ms. Rivera faces are motivated by the desire to cover up the brutality and illegal acts of the Milwaukee Police Department and are in retaliation for charges being filed by Maria against the police with the Fire and Police Commission," the Committee says.□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Davis Vows Revenge

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Right-wing Los Angeles Police Chief Ed Davis, a candidate for governor, vowed last week to make a police officer and television station "pay" for making remarks critical of his department. Davis called an interview with an unidentified cop made by KABC-TV "yellow electronic journalism " after the officer revealed that L.A. police find shootings exciting, rough up people, falsify reports and that a majority of them are bigots. The officer suggested a citizens' police review board to investigate shootings. Davis said the proposal was "the classic, old, many-times-rejected Communist police review board" proposal.

"Death Ray" Weapons

(Washington, D.C.) - Defense Department officials announced last week that the U.S. will begin building a test model of a laser beam weapon in 1981 and might have usable "death ray" arms by the 1980s. A more potent weapon using charged particle beams (CPB) of atomic or subatomic particles is also under consideration although more research is necessary. CPB weapons are more powerful than lasers, which direct strong, extremely narrow beams of light to destroy by heat. Beams of charged particles can produce more energy in whatever they hit, burning up a target.

Handicapped Plan New Protest

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Disabled persons here, fresh from a victory over the federal government after a 26-day sit-in at HEW offices in San Francisco, are planning to take action against the A.C. (Alameda-Contra Costa County) Transit system. At a press conference at the Center for Independent Living (CIL), Judy Heumann, prominent in the HEW protest, blasted A.C. Transit for ordering 66 new, advanced design buses without wheelchair lifts for the disabled.

"WITHOUT POLITICAL CONDITIONS"

Nixon's Secret Aid Deal With North Vietnam Exposed

(Washington, D.C.) - Former President Richard Nixon sent a secret message to the North Vietnamese government five days after the signing of the 1973 ill-fated Paris peace agreement pledging $4.75 billion in U.S. aid "without any political conditions."

However, the text of the letter, released last week by the State Department, contained an ambiguous statement of "understanding" which said that the aid program would be carried out by each country "in accordance with



Bombed hospital in North Vietnam.

its own constitutional provisions."

The release of the Nixon letter, written to North Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong on February 1, 1973, confirms consistent statements by Vietnamese officials that Nixon agreed to provide postwar reconstruction aid for the Southeast Asian country.

The *New York Times* reported that Nixon told David Frost during their television interviews that he warned North Vietnam that failure to strictly comply with the Paris peace agreements — which broke down several months later — would jeopardize the U.S. aid. (This portion of the interview was not aired on television.)

The former President, ex-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other high-ranking officials in the Nixon administration, have long been suspected of lying

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"WHEN THE PRESIDENT DOES IT, THAT MEANS IT IS NOT ILLEGAL"

NIXON DETAILS RATIONALE FOR FASCISM — CLAIMS ABOVE-THE-LAW POWERS

(Washington, D.C.) - Likening himself to a latter-day Abraham Lincoln engaged in a "ideological civil war," former President Richard Nixon layed the foundations for the modern, fascist police state last week, proclaiming that while he was in the White House he had inherent powers to order break-ins, clandestine eavesdropping and other illegal acts against American people opposing the Vietnam war abroad and domestic repression at home.

"When the President does it, that means that it is not illegal," Nixon said in the third installment of his multi-million dollar series of interviews with David Frost.

He also blamed news leaks and street demonstrations for prolonging the war in Vietnam and said that one of his main regrets was that, "I didn't act stronger sooner" in ordering the brutal U.S. invasion of Kampuchea (Cambodia).

Astonishingly frank in his assertion of an above-the-law, fascist "Imperial Presidency" — though at times sullen, bitter and self-defensive — Nixon, though admittedly "paranoiac about hating people and trying to do them in," said:

•That his underlying motivation in setting the federal government machinery against dissidents had been to convince Hanoi he would not yield to protestors and thereby lose the war in





Protest rally in front of White House during Nixon administration. Cartoon on Nixon-Frost interviews (right).

Washington, D.C., "as the French lost in 1954 in Paris rather than in Dien Bien Phu";

•That in order to try to plug up continuing leaks of sensitive secrets, he undertook such extra legal steps as the creation of the White House "plumbers" unit, the development of the "Houston" master plan for domestic spying and the after-the-fact sanction of the burglary of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist;

•That faced with leaks of government information, USSR unwillingness to impose restrictions on Hanoi and a rising domestic antiwar peace movement, Nixon was forced to "gamble" that he could organize support from the "great silent majority."

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Senate Committee Proposes "Big Brother" For Spy Agencies

(Washington, D.C.) - In a bizarre report marking its first year of activity, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence indicated that it was considering — only *considering*, mind you — prohibition of *some* forms of illegal clandestine activities, including the use of assassinations, terrorism creation of epidemics and the overthrow of democratic governments.

As if to send shivers down the backs of those who could read between the lines, the Committee added that: not only did it intend to make proposals in upcoming months that would *concentrate authority for the entire intelligence community under a single director*; but that the nation's intelligence agencies were now fully accountable to the President and the Congress, though strict legislative charters are needed to insure against a repetition of the past "widespread abuses of the past."

Concerning its not-so-novel "Big Brother" proposal, the Select Committee's report explained that:

DIRECTOR'S AUTHORITY

"The need to strengthen the director's authority [the proposed single office "Director of National Intelligence"] cannot be separated from the accompanying need to increase accountibility within the Executive branch."

The single office envisioned by the Committee would have significant control over the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), as well as the National Secur[illegible] (NSA), which co[illegible] ti[illegible] Intelligence Agency (DIA).

The "Director of National Intelligence" would control all annual budgets within the spy community, coordinate all clandestine intelligence-gathering activities and set priorities for the various agencies.

The Committee report also indicated that in the future it intended to focus attention not only on abuses of power, but on the quality and adequacy of the "intelligence product," the *New York Times* reports.

One dissenting view was filed by Senator Daniel Moynihan from New York who complained that the Committee suggested in the report that the U.S. was more threatened by the activities of its own government than by a "hostile foreign govern[illegible]" □

70 PER CENT BLACK, ALL POOR

WOMEN BEHIND BARS

The following is Part 1 of an informative expose on the treatment of women in American prisons and jails excerpted from a much longer article appearing in the Guardian *newspaper.*





Scene from 1975 rebellion at North Carolina Women's Prison and (right) jailed Black women.

PART 1

There are close to 10,000 women in local and county jails throughout the country on any given day, and close to 20,000 in state and federal prisons — three to four per cent of the total prison population. The overwhelming majority of them are Black, Latino and Native American women — approximately 70 per cent across the country. Virtually all women in prison are poor.

Marjorie Marsh is a leader of the struggle of the women in the North Carolina state prison at Raleigh. In solitary since a 1975 uprising there, she elaborated on the significance of prisons in a letter published in the book *Break de Chains of U.S. Slavery*:

"I believe firmly in the saying 'you can determine the humanity of a society by entering its prison.' In the prisons of a country, we see raw, the reality of that country's racism, fascism, police brutality, capitalistic slave labor and the legalized murder of the poor oppressed people."

"In prison," Marsh continued, "we are faced abruptly with the reality of exploitation. . .of capitalism over the people, not limited within the confines of prison walls but in the society that has railroaded us into prison also!"

Women are in prison largely because they have been caught at "crimes" of survival or have violated the community's "moral standards." More and more women are caught at embezzlement, fraud, forgery and theft. Most women in county jails are in for prostitution, violation of narcotics laws, drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Some 52 per cent in county jails have not been convicted of a crime. They are there because they can't afford bail. Only a minority of women in prison have been convicted of violent crimes — nearly all of whom killed or assaulted husbands or other men with whom they were emotionally involved.

Jessica Mitford, author of the book *Kind and Usual Punishment*, goes further and insists that who goes to prison has nothing to do with who is a criminal. She maintains that it's a myth that the "poor, the young, the Black, the Chicano are the criminal type of today. . .in fact crimes are committed, although not necessarily punished, at all levels of society."

She cites a study of a sample of New Yorkers, including those in mostly upper-income brackets, who had never been arrested for anything. Guaranteed anonymity, they revealed that 91 per cent had committed at least one felony or serious misdemeanor.

In Washington, D.C.'s Women's Detention Center, 90 per cent of the inmates are Black and 85 per cent are in for some combination of prostitution and narcotics violations. "They go together like salt and pepper," one inmate told Mitford.

A woman has to hustle to survive and takes drugs to survive hustling and then hustles to support her habit. The women's movement has often protested the sexist fact that prostitutes go to prison while their clients go free.

Young women are far more likely than their male counterparts to be arrested and referred to court for status offenses like "running away from home," "incorrigibility," "promiscuity," or "waywardness." Young women are also more likely to be held in jails or juvenile detention centers "for their own protection."

TO BE CONTINUED

Wilmington 10 Appeal Denied

(Burgaw, N.C.) - A Superior Court judge rejected the appeal of the Wilmington 10 for a new trial here last week despite hearing the prosecution's three main witnesses recant their 1972 testimony, which led to the defendants' conviction on trumped-up charges of arson and conspiracy.

Chief defense attorney James Ferguson charged in final arguments that the conviction, five years ago, of the nine Black men and one White woman were obtained on the admitted perjured testimony of three witnesses, and through "prosecutorial misconduct." Ferguson said he will appeal Judge George M. Fountain's decision to the state court of appeals in Raleigh.

The Rev. Ben Chavis, 29, and eight other Black men began serving prison terms ranging to 34 years after exhausting appeals more than a year ago, including the U.S. Supreme Court's refusal to hear the case. The tenth defendant, Ann Sheppard Turner, a White poverty program worker, received a lesser sentence and is free on parole.

The ten were accused of firebombing a White-owned grocery store. At the time, Rev. Chavis was leading a successful Wilmington school boycott by Black students which led to a series of attacks by mobs of White racist vigilantes against the local Black activist and his supporters.

About 300 supporters packed the Pender County Superior Court room on the first day of last week's hearings to listen to Jerome Mitchell recant his 1972 testimony against the Wilmington 10.

Allen Ray Hall, 23, the main prosecution witness, said that his testimony had also been false, and that it had been extracted by through threats and promises.

BEHIND THE WALLS

Indiana Prison Cover-Up

(Michigan City, Indiana) - Four Black inmates here at the Indiana State Prison are fighting for their release from segregation following an incident in which they defended a Black prisoner from a stabbing attack. After a fight broke out in September of last year, a White inmate stabbed a Black prisoner with the help of a racist guard. After coming to the aid of the Black inmate, four Black prisoners were placed in isolation in an attempt to cover up the situation. for the next 17 days the Black inmates were kept in the hole, their writing privileges revoked. Also, no showers or visits were allowed for nine days.

Repression At Pontiac

(Pontiac, Illinois) - An inmate here at Pontiac Correctional Center, Alsana X. Caruth, recently lost his assignment to the prison's law library for making photocopies of a Ku Klux Klan application found in the prison by an inmate and then circulating copies to the media. Caruth was later placed in segregation for this although he had previously made photocopies of documents without the express permission of the prison librarian, George Toussant. This is the third occasion in which Caruth has been put in segregation; the two other times were for teaching law to inmates and for carrying correspondence for inmates in segregation.

Santa Rita Ruling Due

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Supreme Court decided last week to rule on whether news reporters and cameramen should be allowed inside the Alameda County Jail at Santa Rita, California, to investigate inhumane living conditions. At issue is a U.S. District Court ruling handed down in November, 1975, which granted KQED-TV "Newsroom" reporters access to the jail to inspect conditions one prison psychiatrist said were responsible for the suicide of one prisoner. However Alameda County Sheriff Tom Houchins refused to allow cameras, conversation with prisoners or access to the jail's maximum security section.



Illegal aliens are scapegoats for U.S. economic woes.

BORDER PATROL BEEFED UP

National Hysteria Mounts Against "Illegal Aliens"

(San Diego, Calif.) - One hundred additional U.S. Border Patrol agents will be assigned to the Chula Vista sector of the Mexican-American border, it was announced last week, to block the crossing of illegal aliens — the current scapegoats of this country's economic crisis, and targets for a national hysteria campaign.

Lionel J. Castillo, the commissioner of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, said the officers will be assigned to the area for an indefinite period to bolster a complement of 350 patrolmen presently assigned to the Chula Vista Border Patrol sector, located south of San Diego.

PRESS CONFERENCE

However, at a San Diego press conference, Castillo revealed, "I am hopeful that this assignment will become permanent."

This action is in line with the hysteria being created by the federal government, reactionary labor officials, and the media against illegal aliens. Illegal aliens are supposedly the cause of high unemployment among American workers. Last Sunday, a portion of CBS's "60 Minutes" was used to fuel the flames.

During the program great efforts were made to portray aliens flocking to this country to get on welfare. Tacitly, the program called for stiffer laws to facilitate deportations.

It is a known fact "labor-intensive" industries, particularly agriculture and food-processing, actively seek legal or illegal aliens to work at extremely low wages.

In Brownsville, Texas, reports the *New York Times*, Mexican workers are paid $2.30 an hour at Tex-Mex Cold Storage, Inc.,

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A.F.G.E. AVOIDS ISSUES OF RACE AND SEX BIAS

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES UNION SETS SIGHTS ON ORGANIZING ARMED FORCES

(Washington, D.C.) - In the near future the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) will attempt to unionize the uniformed armed services, culminating several years of preparation.

With its 300,000 members, the AFGE is the largest federal employees' union. Having eliminated a provision barring military organizing from its constitution, AFGE is now conducting a referendum among its rank and file asking authority to go ahead.

For practical purposes, the AFGE views the potential organization of 2.1 million soldiers as a power lever for building its own influence, reports the *Guardian*. Already, the AFGE represents some 360,000 civilian employers in the Department of Defense.

Since 1973, the pay scales of both civilian and uniformed military personnel have been set by the same federal authorities. The formation of a soldiers' union will bolster the bargaining positions of both the civilian and military sectors.

There are numerous indications that G.I.s are interested in unionization, such as:

•A Defense Manpower Commission survey of enlisted personnel in the San Diego area as early as March, 1975 — four months before the AFGE stepped in — indicated unrest over policy changes and benefit cutbacks "so high that the idea of unioniza-





Black and other progressive G.I.s are openly receptive to proposed plan to unionize the armed forces.

tion. . .came up frequently," according to a report in *Navy Times*.

•Some G.I.s have been literally asking to be signed up. Green Beret paratroopers with the 10th Special Forces at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, for example, formed a union committee last December. AFGE President Ken Blaylock claims the union has received thousands of requests from G.I.s to join up.

•AFL-CIO chief George Meany has not come out against the G.I. union plan of the AFGE, one of its affiliates. This surprised many Pentagon planners, who were counting on the notoriously pro-

the union have been taking the military labor leader to nip it in the bud.

•Independent groups outside

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Black Air Force Pioneers Recall Bigotry

(Washington, D.C.) -Black pioneers in the Army Air Force (AAF) recounted their past struggles against overt bigotry and discrimination in the armed services in a recent feature article in the *Washington Star*.

Retired Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Spann Watson, looking back at World War II, recalled, "Race relations in the country were terrible. The military was just an extension of that."

To get to Alabama's Tuskegee Army Air Field, where the all-Black 99th Pursuit Squadron was formed in 1941, Watson had to travel from Hackensack, New Jersey.

"There were no motels where we could stay," Watson said, "no gas stations that would give you gas without insults, and no rest rooms we could use."

During that era the Black community, Black press and the NAACP led an intensive and vigorous campaign to force the War Department (now the Department of Defense) to expand its opportunities for Black soldiers. In response to this, the War Department established segregated fighting units.

The 99th Pursuit Squadron was established to accomodate Black soldiers who wanted to fly. Nearly all of the Black pilots who fought in World War II were trained at the Tuskegee airfield where the 99th Squadron was located. Yet, from 1941 through 1945, records show that fewer than 900 Black men were trained as pilots.

Watson and Louis Purnell, who

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Black Air Force pioneers fought against numerous instances of racism and segregation in order to achieve equal status.



Domestic Action

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creased civil strife resulting from our economic crisis.

This is an ominous sign when coupled with the strategies for passage of an omnibus crime bill allegedly drafted to punish career criminals.

We then must ask how Mr. Carter can ask about human rights abroad in light of the nightmare around him in D.C., in New York, in Clinton, Massachusetts, (where he went to "meet the people") and in every city in this country.

NIGHTMARES

The nightmares of: unemployment; inadequate, pest-ridden housing; deteriorating educational services; 50 per cent unemployment rate of youth; destruction of human social services.

Legally sanctioned violence visited upon poor people and the minorities by police who have declared open season on our youth.

How can the Carter administration rebuke any government about human rights, in the face of the reinstatement of the death penalty by the Supreme Court?

The death penalty: from 1930 until 1960 sent 3,600 poor people to their death — over 50 per cent Black: of the 455 men executed for rape, 405 of them Black. Of the over 600 men, women and children awaiting execution now that the Supreme Court has decided they should die — 70 per cent are Black, Brown and Red — all are poor. It should be noted that in the history of this country no White man has ever been executed for killing a Black man.

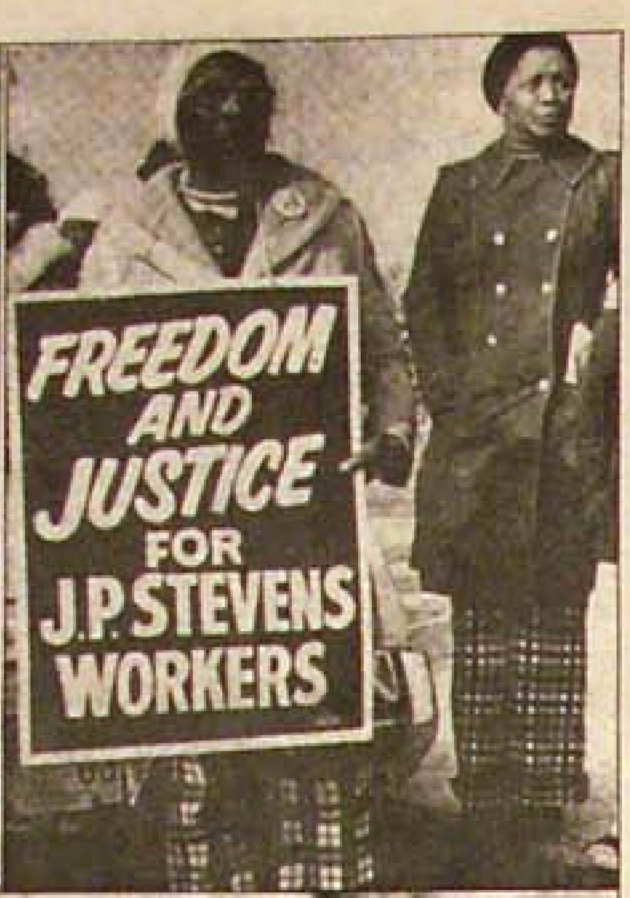
How can Mr. Carter speak of human rights in the face of the reinstatement of the infamous Senate Bill One in a new sanitized version of the original monster which includes provisions that limit the right to strike, that extend the conspiracy laws, that weaken the rights of Native Americans on the reservations?

All of the major "anti-crime provisions will remain, aimed as always against the minorities, preserving the "right" of policemen to use their weapons according to their personal judgement.

As Mr. Carter speaks of human rights throughout the world, we must ask what are the human rights of millions of Americans.

The rights of unborn babies who will be born stunted from their malnourished mothers, the rights of small children to be given adequate food for mind and body.







While President Carter talks about human rights abroad, says LENNOX HINDS, the Black and poor struggle for survival in the U.S.

The rights of the young, of the poor to an education and not expulsion because their teachers will not deal with them.

The rights of jobless, skill-less teenagers increasingly alienated from a society that television tells them is the richest on earth.

The rights of us all to an equitable criminal justice system.

There are those who say that the sixties tactics don't work—the days of taking to the streets are over.

EXCUSE

I say to you — that is an excuse to do nothing.

A few weeks ago, thousands picketed the J.P. Stevens corporation board meeting in New York — others packed their board meeting and bore witness to the exploitation of southern workers in their plant. Throughout the country the labor movement and consumers organized to picket J.P. Stevens products.

Those workers, thousands of whom have brown lung disease, caused by cotton dust, who earn 31 per cent below the average worker, who are fired and threatened when they organize, are struggling in the streets, in the shop, in the legislature.

For they, like so many folks around this country who have nothing to lose, these struggles represent their only chance for decency, and dignity — for their rights as human beings.

I put it to you, dear friends, that we, too, have no choice. If we want Mr. Carter to deal with the human rights of the people of this country, we had better make ourselves heard by every means at our disposal. Our children are dying, our cities are decaying. We can stand mutely by the wayside no longer. We must change this society and its priorities and soon — we call for a new spirit for domestic action. □

Unionizing Armed Forces

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pro-union message to barracks in Washington, D.C., New York, Berlin and San Francisco. Some of them stress issues the union has tried doggedly to avoid: an end to saluting, elimination of sex and race discrimination and the right to resist illegal orders.

The problems that the AFGE (with its conservative tradition) wants to avoid are more crucial than ever, especially racism. Currently, 22 per cent of all new enlistees in the Army are Black and Third World people and, 42 per cent of all re-enlistments are Black.

Combat units are often 50 per cent Third World, while technical and staff jobs are most often held by Whites. Blacks are twice as likely to be disciplined as White G.I.s and 33 per cent more likely to get a bad discharge.

As expected there is widespread opposition to unionization in Washington, D.C., particularly from the White racist senator from South Carolina, Strom Thurmond. Thurmond, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, is planning to resubmit a bill (which died last year) against military unionization later this year. □

Black Air Force Pioneers

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retired from the Air Force in 1965 after 24 years of service, noted that the flight instruction they received at Tuskegee was top-notch, but racist and segregated.

At Tuskegee and at a Miami Beach training field, there were reportedly few racial incidents (on the base) as White commanders were supposedly "fair" with their trainees. But at one notorious training base, Freeman Field (Indiana), racial trouble almost brought on the collapse of the 477th Medium Bombardment Group.

At Freeman Field, the student air officers were Black and the permanent staff was White, with higher rank. The War Department has issued a directive specifically outlawing the segregation of the officers' club, but at Freeman Field this was circumvented through the use of rank.

In April, 1945, two groups of Black officers pushed their way into the all-White officers' club, some of them brushing past the assistant provost marshal who was posted there to prevent their entry.

These Black officers were arrested and all but three were eventually released. The three were unjustly charged with pushing the White provost marshal.

The White officers who ran the base then formulated a new regulation but one that still had the intent of racial separation. Blacks were told to abide by the "new rules." Over 100 refused and they were arrested, too.

An Air Force officer and a teacher at the Air Force Academy, Major Alan Osur, wrote about the resistance protest in his book *Blacks in the Army, Air Forces During World War II.*

Osur said, "The Black officers tested the segregation system and disobeyed orders, but because their demonstration was well-planned and because outside pressure had mounted in their favor, they were able to force the AAF to abide by their own directives."

Watson explained the incidents from a different viewpoint: "We just wouldn't tolerate it. It got so bad," he went on, "no military force could continue with that kind of disruption."

Consequently, the Black units were dissolved, with Black soldiers being shifted out of their flying units into other areas. "After the war was over," says Purnell, "we found we had to face it all again." □

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"The Penal Colony"

In this section of the chapter, "The Penal Colony," from Revolutionary Suicide, *Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton continues his analysis of his oppressors while incarcerated at the California Men's Colony in San Luis Obispo. "Prisons," explains the Black Panther Party leader, ". . .must be true rehabilitation centers rather then concentration camps."*

I look forward to the time when all inmates will offer greater resistance by refusing to work as I did. Such a simple move would bring the machinery of the penal system to a halt. Though the guards eventually realized that I would never break under their harassment, other members of the prison staff could not accept my resistance. They kept probing for weaknesses.

In the spring of 1970, prior to my first parole hearing, I was summoned to the prison psychiatrist for an evaluation. From the minute I entered his office I made my position clear. I told him that I had no faith or confidence in psychiatric tests because they were not designed to relate to the culture of poor and oppressed people.

I was willing to talk with him, I said, but I would not submit to any testing. As we talked, he started running games on me. For instance, in the midst of our conversation he would try to sneak in psychological questions such as "do you feel people are persecuting you?" Each time he did this I told him I would not submit to any sort of testing, and if he persisted I was going to leave the room.

The psychiatrist insisted that I had a bias against psychological testing. He was correct. In response to this I showed him flaws in the psychological systems of Freud, Jung, Skinner and others that made these systems inapplicable to Black people.

When he asked me whether there was any psychological system that I could trust, I told him I accepted the theories of Frantz Fanon. He had never heard of him, so I suggested some books by Fanon that he could read, and left.

Their psychological warfare got them nowhere. My counselor, a man named Topper, held a preboard hearing with me and tried to get me to come off lock-up; I refused. Topper had told me earlier that he was glad I was on lock-up and he wanted me to stay there, but in the preboard hearing he switched his tactics and strongly hinted that if I came off lock-up I would almost certainly be given a parole date by the board.

I knew this was not true. He probably reasoned that if I came off lock-up and the board did not give me a parole date then I would lose status in the eyes of the other inmates. This was very important to the prison, because it would undermine my position.

On the other hand, they could work out their strategy from another angle. I could have been given a date if I remained on lock-up. Then they could say that a date for my release had been established but they would not be able to honor it because I refused to co-operate with them. This would make the public think that I was blocking my own release. They were trying to steal my only weapon against them — my dignity.

"I look forward," says HUEY NEWTON of his prison experience, "to the time when all inmates will offer greater resistance by refusing to work as I did. Such a move would bring the machinery of the penal system to a halt."



I knew from other sources that Deputy Superintendent McCarthy had told people that he thought my demand for a minimum wage in prison was reasonable. Yet neither he nor Topper had the courage to state their feelings publicly. Like so many other administrators they went along with the system.

It just took too much courage to take a stand for prisoners' rights. They were unimaginative, mediocre, and fearful men. It was no coincidence that they had chosen to work in prisons; they blended right in with the grey dullness and impersonality of institution life

PAROLE BOARD

I finally went before the parole board in April, 1970, and even though I did not expect anything from them I looked forward to the chance for debate and the opportunity to show my contempt for their system. Seven or eight board members sat with me around a table, talking casually and drinking coffee.

One of the first things they asked me about were the violation reports in my folder, which said I had contraband in my cell. I asked them if they knew what the nature of the contraband was, and it turned out they had not looked closely enough to see.

When they read the violation reports in full, they were surprised to find that the so-called contraband was soap, deodorant, and toilet articles from the canteen, which had been passed on to me by other inmates. I told them I refused to do without certain basic amenities and that I would continue to obtain them. They ordered the guards to allow toilet articles in my cell. This was a small but sweet victory.

TO BE CONTINUED











Participants in the Zimbabwean Mutambo held last Saturday at the OCLC were (left to right), JOHN GEORGE, GERALD MTUNG, the OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL CHOIR, STEVE TALBOT, SANDY JACKSON (inset) and BELVIE ROOKS.

SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA CELEBRATED

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

in North and South America. Kangai, former ZANU secretary for northern California, has been in the Bay Area since 1972. He has been reassigned to New York because of his new post. Loved and greatly admired for his untiring work on behalf of ZANU and Zimbabwe liberation, Kangai will be missed by all.

The eight-hour celebration began at noon with a number of educational films and slides on southern Africa. Included among them were *Nyazonia Massacre*, a documentary on Zimbabwean refugees who were murdered by Smith forces in Mozambique and *O Povo Organizado*, the critically acclaimed documentary on the FRELIMO-led armed liberation struggle in Mozambique.



Following the films, the audience enjoyed the spellbinding sounds of the reggae band Sons of Creation. These talented young brothers, whose homes extend from the West Indies to Ethiopia, will surely go places with their superbly blended, unique sounding music.

Next, Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown took over as moderator of the program. Tying the Black Panther Party's slogan "All Power To The People" to the African Liberation Day celebration, Elaine noted, "We mean power to all the people, and on this day especially to our brothers and sisters and comrades in southern Africa who are fighting for their liberation."

Elaine noted the importance of the 32 tons of clothes sent to the Zimbabwean refugees and the $5,000 raised for Mozambique. The joint efforts of numerous individuals and groups made it possible for this badly needed aid to be supplied.

Elaine then introduced Alameda County Supervisor John George. The Black supervisor centered his remarks on the $16.6 million in city of Oakland retirement funds that are invested in companies that do business with the White apartheid government of South Africa — funds that are used to oppress and exploit Azanians (Black South Africans). The OCLC auditorium was filled with a resounding chorus of "Yeses" when George made a "motion" demanding that Oakland withdraw its investments in all U.S. corporations that have dealings with South Africa.

Following Supervisor George, Tirivafi Kangai spoke. The ZANU deputy chief representative recalled how his party was almost destroyed in 1974 as the result of the arrest and imprisonment in Zambia of hundreds of ZANU militants, including Central Committee members. The arrests were part of an overall plan devised by the United States, South Africa, Great Britain and other Western powers to destroy the armed liberation struggle for Black majority rule in Zimbabwe.

Kangai paid tribute to THE BLACK PANTHER *Intercommunal News Service*, *Internews*, the *Guardian* and other progressive publications for accurately reporting developments within ZANU and the fight for Black majority rule.

Summing up his remarks, Kangai said that while he has sought to provide the Bay Area with invaluable information about the struggle in Zimbabwe as well as throughout southern Africa, he said that he too has learned a great deal from the people he has worked with. He thanked everyone for contributing to his political development within ZANU.

The children of the model, elementary level Oakland Community School then captured the hearts of everyone with three songs, including "Harvest of the World," featuring a soulful solo by young Richard Littlejohn.

The moderator for the next part of the program was Belvie Rooks of the Zimbabwe Support Group. Reflecting on the past year, Belvie said, "When we gathered a year ago (for African Liberation Day), we committed ourselves to do something. . .We gathered with the leaders and members of various African liberation movements who. . .told us what the nature of our support work should be. . . ."

ORIGINAL POEMS

Following Tapson Mawere's address, the talented Sandy Jackson read several of her original poems. Then came messages of solidarity from Leo Robinson of ILWU Local 10; Gerald Mtung of the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania; Eritreans For Liberation In North America (EFLNA); and the Northern California Alliance.

Next, came a lively and inspiring presentation of revolutionary songs and dances of ZANU.

By this time, it was well after 7 p.m. and everyone moved to the OCLC cafeteria for tasty barbecue rib and chicken dinners. The meal was made even more enjoyable by the melodic sounds of jazz violinist Michael White.

Sponsors for the highly successful Zimbabwean Mutambo were ZANU; the Third World Fund; the African Liberation Support Coalition; ILWU Local 10; the Northern California Alliance; EFLNA; the Zimbabwe Support Group; Third World News Bureau of KPFA Radio; Black Women Organized for Action; the Southern Africa Solidarity Committee; and the Black Panther Party. □

"Recapturing State Power" In Zimbabwe

The following statement was presented to the United Nations Decolonization Committee (Committee of 24) by Mukudzei M. Mudzi, secretary of external affairs for the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) on April 27, 1977. Mudzi addressed the highly-influential Committee on behalf of ZANU and the Patriotic Front, a political alliance of ZANU and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

"Comrade Chairman,

"Your Excellencies,

"ZANU on its behalf and on behalf of the Patriotic Front, an alliance of ZANU and ZAPU, is grateful for this opportunity to apprise this world body of the current situation in Zimbabwe.

IMPERIALIST POWER

"Imperialist powers have been at work for quite a considerable time now seeking to frustrate the people's determined marching to true freedom and independence. It will be remembered that the (former U.S. Secretary of State) Kissinger African shuttle of 1976 generated false hopes on the part of most of our friends and supporters and some Zimbabweans. In the course of that shuttle, the world was given to understand that Ian Smith had accepted the principle of majority rule and was ready to yield political power. This development was purported to have been concretized in the so-called Kissinger plan or Anglo-American plan, a deadly scheme contrived behind our backs.

"Geneva was soon called to give the proposals effect. But because of the sinister and deceptive nature in which they blatantly violated the principle of the transference of power from Britain, the colonial power, to the people of Zimbabwe, we rejected them out of hand and submitted instead proposals of our own aimed at the acquisition of effective political and military power.

"The official British reply was immediately to adjourn the Geneva Conference and abuse the Patriotic Front for insisting on an immediate transfer of effective power. Both (then British Foreign Secretary) Crossland and Kissinger frowned at our success in foiling their evil plot.

"This plot was to create a government of moderate Black leaders who would work hand-in-hand with the fascist, racist regime in Salisbury. The frontline states received similar abuse for supporting our stand. As put to us by Ivor Richard, his task became one to work out a scheme "we can sell to Ian Smith." The much publicized commitment to topple Smith had suddenly turned into a determined bid to save him.

"Equally, the principle of the transference of power had, and perhaps now honestly on Britain's part, been supplanted by that of sharing power between the White settler community, comprising some 250,000, and the Black majority, now seven million. Naturally, Smith felt jubilant at this expression of support and became even more intransigent than at Geneva.

"Your Excellencies are also aware that the Patriotic Front presented the correct position at the Geneva Conference. Our position, as reflected in the Maputo Declaration and in documents and statements published in Geneva, was and remains that the Ian Smith regime must hand over state power to the African people of Zimbabwe promptly and without any further delay. We made it clear then, and we take this opportunity to reiterate the same: that the question of the sovereignty of the African people of Zimbabwe is not and cannot be of constitutional negotiations.

"Meanwhile, we maintained at Geneva, as we do now, that the heroic armed struggle of our people to seize state power in Zimbabwe would continue unabated.

"The formation of the Patriotic Front as the only liberation movement in Zimbabwe, though coinciding with the Geneva constitutional talks, had far greater objectives than the establishment of a mere common political stand to forestall the deceitful maneuvers of the imperialist Anglo-American.

"Comrade Chairman and Your Excellencies, since Geneva we have discussed our ZANU-ZAPU alliance in greater detail, its relevance to both our objectives — short-term and long-term — and the means of achieving them. Last January, we agreed in Maputo that our immediate objective is the destruction of imperialism, to be followed by the creation of a national democracy in the context of which our objective of social transformation would seek fulfillment.

"In regard to the methods of liberating ourselves, we agreed that the principle form is the armed struggle although we recognized other subsidiary forms.

"Having thus formulated the basis and context of our alliance in the Patriotic Front, we took objective stock of ourselves and recognized the areas of agreement between us and so the areas of potential conflict. There is common agreement, Comrade Chairman, that we have only one common enemy, that is the illegal, racist minority Ian Smith regime. Our struggle is and should always be directed at this enemy. We have agreed accordingly to recognize that whatever contradictions have existed between ZANU and ZAPU are not antagonistic. Therefore, we should mobilize our forces against the common enemy.

"To bring about closer harmony between us and pave the way of merging unity and also to work out the best way of merging our two armies, we have established a 10-man coordinating committee.

"The Patriotic Front is a revolutionary front dedicated to uniting the masses of Zimbabwe on the basis and for the purpose of waging the armed struggle. It is open to all persons who wish to lend their efforts to the revolutionary process. It will, of course, reject armchair politicians and political egocentrics who view the struggle as nothing more than a means of remaining in the limelight.

"Comrade Chairman, the revolutionary process is as much accommodative of progressive elements as it is destructive of reactionary ones. We are in no doubt that the revolutionary process, being itself a unifying process, will in the course of time mobilize the broad masses of our people behind the movement in the vanguard of the revolution. No unity, in our present circumstance, could be more purposeful than that based on the armed struggle.

"As the armed struggle intensifies, South Africa continues to be the enemy's main source of support militarily and economically, but Western countries like the USA, France, West Germany and Japan have, alongside Britain, also acted as a source of manpower, arms and funds. This is being carried out in violation of U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia.

"Long Live the United Nations!
"Long Live ZANU!
"Long Live the Patriotic Front!
"Pamberi Nechimurenga! (Forward with the Revolution)." □

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE



1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long establishe should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Mondale Warns Vorster — Nothing Changes

(London, England) - The Jimmy Carter administration carried its much ballyhooed "transformed" southern Africa policy to Vienna, Austria, last week where Vice-President Walter Mondale and South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster held what amounted to showcase discussions on southern Africa.

In a statement upon his arrival here last Sunday to brief the British government on the outcome of his talks with Vorster, Mondale, the pied piper of the White House's southern African policy, inadvertently revealed the real U.S. intent in the talks.

"I believe the American people starve for a foreign policy in which they see themselves and their values," the Vice-President said. Criticizing the African policy of the Nixon and Ford administrations, Mondale continued:

"I don't think you can take American ideals on fundamental matters like that — where there is a profound violation of human rights — and just put our values on cold ice for tactical reasons."

Thus, Mondale left no doubt that, on the U.S. side, the bottom



Azanian woman and child.

line of the Vienna talks was to give the Carter administration a platform from which to proclaim its "liberal" position on Black majority rule in southern Africa.

Although diplomatically impressive, perhaps, Mondale's "warning" to Vorster that America would be forced to implement diplomatic sanctions against the White apartheid regime in South Africa if it failed to initiate a "progressive transformation" in the country, was an empty threat. For years now, the

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"FREE MARKET FORCE FOR CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGE"

ANDY YOUNG PUSHES CAPITALISM FOR SOUTH AFRICA—URGES CREATION OF BLACK ELITE

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Speaking here before a group of leading industrialists and White business leaders, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young proclaimed that the capitalist "free market system can be the greatest force for constructive change now operating anywhere in the world," urging the establishment of an elite Black South African middle class as a buffer zone against demands for full economic participation.



Starving Azanian children in South Africa "township." During his recent visit in Africa, ANDREW YOUNG called for the continuation of the capitalist economic system which has caused untold suffering for Azanians in the apartheid nation.



Arriving from Maputo, Mozambique, where he had addressed an 87-nation U.N. conference on the future of White minority rule in Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Young was the official guest of gold and diamond magnate Harry Oppenheimer, a so-called "liberal" on South Africa's strict apartheid policies of racial segregation.

Abandoning his prepared text, Young tried to come across like a slick, hip veteran of the U.S. civil rights movement, preaching a gospel of change through economic power.

The greatest advances, Andy said, do not come "from some fiery ideologue's doctrine nor even from force of arms, but rather from advancing technology and organization for the protection of goods and services to all people of the planet."

Sounding more like a spokesman/ambassador for U.S.-based multinational corporate interests than the first Black U.S. chief delegate to the U.N., Young told the South African businessmen that they were bringing about their own economic doom by adhering to the apartheid system.

"If one believes in the free market system as the best means of change, one would have to include Blacks in that system," Andy said, almost quoting the textbook definition of neocolonialism in Africa.

"If they are not included, they would have no choice but to look to an alternate system."

Concerning his proposal to establish an elite, Black middle-class, to be drawn from the country's over 18 million Black and Colored population (presently held in political, cultural and social bondage by less than four million Whites), Young said:

"The question is will there be a majority of Black citizens who have a stake in the economic system. To assure that there will be, four or five million Blacks have to be brought into the system."

He told the businessmen that they were isolating themselves from the economic potential of the Black majority, precluding trade with developing independent African states and eroding ties with increasingly critical Western nations.

Using his personal experiences in the deep South with the late Dr. Martin Luther King as a thinly-veiled attempt to cover his more overt blackmail offers, Young commented that "when goods are shared with those at the bottom of the system, it doesn't mean they have to be taken away from those at the top."

He noted, according to a *New*

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The massacre of Azanian students during last summer's June 16 rebellion has not stopped the escalating struggle against South African apartheid.

STUDENT LEADER DESCRIBES ACTIVITY BEHIND JUNE REVOLT

SOWETO STUDENTS: "IF POSSIBLE, HIT BACK"

Following is Part 2 of an informative interview with Tebello Motapanyane, secretary general of the South African Students Movement (SASM) and the first chairman of that group's Action Committee — later known worldwide as the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC).

PART 2

QUESTION: What happened after this initial period during March, April, May when the situation was beginning to simmer in all these schools.

A: Early in June the police sent their men to collect one of our colleagues. I think it was the 4th of June. We did not see them when they came that day. They arrested one student but he was later released. Then on the 8th of June they came again.

It was unfortunate for them to be seen by the students. They were beaten and their car was burnt. On that day they were coming to arrest our local secretary of SASM at our school. He was going to be arrested in connection with the student protests in Soweto schools.

Q: After these events on about June 8 at Naledi, what steps did the students in Soweto take to organize themselves further?

A: We took a decision to inform the staff that we totally reject the half-yearly examinations and were not going to write the exams until our demands were met.

Then the Naledi branch called a meeting on Sunday, June 13, where it was actually decided that there should be positive action from all the high schools and secondary schools in Soweto. About 300 to 400 students attended, representing the whole of Soweto.

We discussed the issue of Afrikaans and how to make the government aware that we opposed their decision. The delegates decided that there should be a mass demonstration from the Soweto students as a whole. The most important question was on which day, and how to start. We decided to have a committee that would take charge of the whole thing.

We decided to take two members from each school in Soweto. The idea was to form a committee of students who were going to make decisions on the form and timing of the occasions in Soweto.

Q: Did this action committee have a name?

A: It was known only as the

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Zambia Accuses Rhodesia Of New Provocation

(Lusaka, Zambia) - The Zambian government charged Rhodesia last week with provoking an exchange of weapons fire across the common border between the two countries.

The May 20 incident occurred at Victoria Falls, a popular tourist attraction, in northwestern Rhodesia. The Zambian forces fired mortars and machine guns across the Zambezi River, which, along with Victoria Falls, form the border between Zambia and its White-ruled neighbor.

An angry statement issued by the Zambian government said that if Rhodesia wanted trouble, "they will get it." President Kenneth Kaunda also charged that several Zambians were killed by landmine explosions in the border area which caused the Victoria Falls incident.

Just two days earlier, on May 18, President Kaunda declared Zambia, one of the five frontline states in southern Africa, in a "state of war" with the White minority regime of Rhodesia. The Zambian leader placed his country's armed forces on alert, vowing to shoot down any Rhodesian planes that flew over Zambian territory. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)



Location of Rhodesian attack on Zaire.

Kaunda said that the "state of war" declaration had been made because he had been warned by Great Britian that the Rhodesian government might make preemptive attacks against Zimbabwean Patriotic Front military bases in Zambia.

The frontline states of Mozambique, Botswana, and Zambia have allowed the fighting forces of the Patriotic Front to launch attacks against Rhodesia from inside the three countries.□

Africa In Focus

Kenya

The heaviest rain to fall in East Africa in 20 years last week left dozens of Kenyans dead, thousands homeless and property damage that will run into the millions of dollars. Torrential downpours left 20,000 of Nairobi's 750,000 residents homeless. The capital city was without telephone service for most of the week and suffered periodic power blackouts. Only a few months ago Kenya was experiencing one of the worst droughts in its history.

Namibia

White settlers in Namibia (South West Africa) last week approved a referendum establishing a "multiracial" interim government that would rule the South African colony until independence next year. The referendum, opposed by the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which is waging the armed liberation struggle for Black majority rule, as well as the United Nations, would give Namibia's 11 racial and ethnic groups, numbering some 800,000, and the White settlers, totalling about 100,000, equal representation in the interim government.

Lesotho

Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan recently announced that his country was preparing to form an army to fight South African aggression, *Hsinhua* news agency reports. Jonathan, addressing the Lesotho National Assembly, said that the paramilitary police force of his country would be developed into an army to retaliate against "flagrant violation of our territorial sovereignty by South Africa." The prime minister condemned the White apartheid regime for a recent attack on border village in which a 12-year-old Lesotho girl was killed. Lesotho is a small country surrounded by South Africa.

Inside People's Mozambique

FRELIMO Battles Health Problems

Continuing her eyewitness account of the ongoing struggle in the field of health care undertaken by the FRELIMO government in the People's Republic of Mozambique, Ms. Jennifer Davis, research director for the New York-based Africa Fund, leaves the capital city of Maputo, traveling to the Mozambican countryside to see the conditions firsthand.

PART 2

Janet Mondlane now heads the Social Action Program under the Ministry of Health. Her department is charged with responsibility for all pre-schoolers, orphans and handicapped children, as well as for the well-being of old people.

Despite its responsibility for young children, the department until recently had not a single worker trained in pre-school education; now there is one who is training others as well as working in the field.

The reality of social transformation is most evident in the countryside. At the end of two and a half weeks in Maputo, I was finally able to go to Cabo Delgado, and travel into the interior of this northern province.

The plane from Maputo to

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440,000 GO HUNGRY

HAITI RAVAGED BY DROUGHT, STARVATION

(Anse Rouge, Haiti) - Nearly a half a million Haitians are on the brink of starvation on this Caribbean island due to a devastating drought in its central plateau.

The Haitian Red Cross estimates that there are 440,000 people in Haiti who are desperately hungry. Jean-Claude Piers, who coordinated the U.N. drought relief program in the Sahel region of Africa several years ago, toured Haiti recently and pinpointed 15 areas in which 50 to 80 per cent of the population needed food relief in order to prevent mass starvation.

CARD (Committee for Assistance to Disaster Areas), an agency set up by the repressive Haiti government to aid drought victims, hopes to provide 1,500 calories a day — far below the U.N. minimum diet of 2,200 calories per day — to Haitian drought victims for the next four months. The Red Cross estimates that the program would require 19,500 tons of food. At its last meeting the group estimated that it would fall short 2,200 tons every month, reports the *Los Angeles Times*.

In the dusty, drought-stricken town of Anse Rouge, a pregnant woman named Mees worried about how she was going to feed her unborn child and naked toddling son, whose belly was already bloated, the universal symbol of starvation in children.

"I'm going to beg for money," she said, "because I won't be able to work."

Another woman, Mari, commented, "The drought's much worse now because it hasn't rained for four years. Not even a flower can grow."

In the Haitian capital city of Port-au-Prince, conditions are not





Extremely poor living conditions in Haiti are being compounded by drought and starvation.

nearly as bad as in the countryside, but the city is just recovering from a water and electricity shortage resulting from a lack of rainfall and silting (settling of sediment) in the Peligre Dam reservoir.

The dam, located near the border with the Dominican Republic, supplied 80 per cent of the city's electricity. The power plant came to a near halt in late March, and is still only functioning on a limited basis. Borrowed and newly purchased generators have barely eased the situation

As the drought built up, reports the *Times*, thousands have flocked to Port-au-Prince seeking food and water. Elise Augustin, who came to Port-au-Prince eight years ago, commented, "At least I have a little house, clean clothes, and food to eat. They have nothing."

Approximately 80 per cent of Haiti's population are subsistence farmers and the drought has left them in a very precarious situation.

Even before the drought, Haiti had serious economic problems. During "good years," says the *New York Times*, per capita income was $200 per person, per year. People remaining in the countryside have left farming and are trying to eke out an existence by cutting down forests to make charcoal to peddle in the towns, where it is used for fuel. This has aggravated the country's difficulties; in the past 20 years, 80 per cent of the country's forests have been destroyed, leading to further soil erosion and slumping agricultural output.

"The country has no prospects," said a foreign economist. "This country is an environmental disaster."□

Mass Inoculation Campaign Begins In Angola

(Luanda, Angola) - As a shining example of the MPLA's commitment to the well-being of the Angolan people, a massive polio immunization campaign was launched here April 7.

The beginning of the campaign — whose goal is the inoculation of all children — coincided with World Health Day.

The World Health Organization (WHO) representative in Angola observed that "I'm sure no other country is doing so much to put [vaccination protection] into practice today as the People's Republic of Angola."

The massive vaccination program is one of the biggest organizational triumphs for the young republic. At 7:00 a.m., April 7, more than 40,000 voluntary vaccination workers opened thousands of vaccination centers around the country. Hundreds of private cars and army vehicles helped the national health vehicles transporting vaccine and health workers. Some vehicles were used as mobile vaccination units in the countryside.

The national radio broadcasts hourly bulletins on the progress of the campaign. More vaccine was rushed by plane to provinces where census figures proved smaller than the number of children who turned up for the vaccine.

In Luanda, by 9:00 a.m., one center had already innoculated 1,500 children. The Luanda vaccine centers were set up in schools, health centers, marketplaces and even roadsides, under the shade of trees.

In Neves Bendinha suburb, under a spreading Baobab tree,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26



Children are primary targets of inoculation campaign carried out by Angolan people's government.

Parents Demand Racist Textbooks Removed

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Bonta and Terry Bautista explained to THE BLACK PANTHER, a great deal of attention was focused on curriculum. "Without a curriculum," they explained, "bilingual education and parent-student relationships become meaningless."

Ms. Bautista and Ms. Bonta, along with another member of the ETF and KDP Education Committee, Jessia Ordona, conducted extensive research. Glaring and blatant examples of the racist portrayal of Filipino history were found.

For example, California history books make no mention of the Filipino-American War, fought at the turn of the century. To Filipinos this war has special significance as it symbolizes their resistance to American colonialism.

After gathering their documentation, a contingent from the Filipino community, led by the progressive KDP, presented their case to the state's Legal Compliance Committee, which has the authority to rule on such matters. However, only after a prolonged debate were they successful in temporarily blocking the adoption of these books before this board, who admitted that the textbooks were racist.

The panel was supposedly "multi-ethnic," but there were no Filipinos on this board and no one genuinely sensitive to their needs.

The publishers of *American Adventure* (Allyn and Bacon) and *Let Freedom Ring* (Silver Burdett) appealed the decision and met head-to-head with the ETF in a February 27 hearing in Sacramento. During this and later hearings, the chairman of the state board, Louis Honig, openly displayed his bias against Filipino and other minorities.

Also, according to Ms. Bonta and Ms. Bautista, they "came to the realization that Filipino people were the only group whose history was distorted in the textbooks... All minorities need to be (correctly) integrated into American history."

After the hearings, one of which was held on May 13, the state Board of Education ignored the just demands of the ETF and other supporters by refusing to ban the books. A final decision is expected on June 9 but the ETF feels that the books' publishers will have their way.

Whether or not the decision is favorable, ETF, KDP and others are planning to forge links with other minorities around this issue and to conduct further investigations on the relationships between book publishers and the state Board of Education.

As Task Force member Sorcy Rocamura commented, "The main concern of the publishers is to make profits, rather than being concerned with the education of children."□

S.F. Parents Blast School Closings

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Laura Smith, student body president, told the *Sun-Reporter* of her valid concern as to whether Portola's closing will lead to overcrowded conditions at other schools. The real reason Portola is being closed, said Ms. Smith, is because "they spent all that money to paint bleachers and carpet Lowell (High School).

"They should spend some of that money," she went on, "to fix up our school, especially in view of the taxes our parents are paying."

Many students feel that school officials have been dishonest with them. They told how Alioto stopped by the school in November, telling them how great their school was and then turned around and ordered it closed.

An important point stressed by the *Sun-Reporter* is that three of the eight schools scheduled to be closed are earthquake proof. Alioto has publicly said that closing these schools will help him to avoid busing.□

World Scope

Israel

After a stunning and an unexpected victory by the right-wing Likud Party in the Israeli general elections here last week ousted the ruling Labor Party, Menahem Begin, destined to be the country's next prime minister, declared that the illegally occupied West Bank of Jordan River was a part of Israel and would be opened to further Israeli settlement.

The moderate Labor Party was severely beaten in the national elections after having been the country's dominant political party since the Zionist state was founded in 1948.

Reviled as an extremist even by many of his fellow Jewish countrymen, Begin, head of the Likud government, visited an illegal Zionist settlement at Kaddum, the newest Israeli settlement on land that had been part of Jordan, and long a center for Palestinian people.

Begin's tour was an apparent show of determination to fulfill his campaign promise to make the West Bank, captured from Jordan in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, part of Israel. He promised the crowd of some 200 Jewish settlers that there would be "many" such settlements in the future. The settlers came in December, 1975, in defiance of the Labor Party government's policy prohibiting new Jewish communities in the West Bank.

In his first policy address since the election, Begin told the Kaddum settlers that, "The status of Judea and Samaria (West Bank territories) is not negotiable. . .It is all one country.

The day before Begin's visit, two West Bank Palestinians were shot to death by Israeli troops in rioting touched off by reports of a new Jewish settlement in a Palestinian farming section.

West Bank Palestinians were outraged by Begin's election victory from Syria, Iraq and the Palestinian Liberation Organization condemned the Likud party leader's history of right-wing terrorist activities against the Palestinians. Prior to the establishment of the Zionist state in 1948, Begin once lead a group of right-wing terrorists who raided Palestinian villages, massacring over 250 civilians in Deir Yassin

Black Soldiers

O Black soldiers
Of the Revolution,
Raise your rifles high!
March boldly
To the rhythm
Of a military march!
March to meet
The enemy
And crush him
Face to face!
O Black soldiers
Of the Revolution,
You fight for Glory!
You fight for a Nation!
You fight for freedom!

Charles Slade
Vancouver, Canada



The Unknown Warrior

O revolutionary warrior,
I admire your courage.
You gave your life
Fighting oppression
The Church
Hated you.
The Army
Hated you.
The Government
Hated you.
Imperialism
Hated you.
You hover above
This great land,
A hallowed saint,
Lighting the way
For others.

Charles Slade
Vancouver, Canada

MUHAMMAD ALI FILM EMBARRASSING

"THE GREATEST": PEOPLE'S CHAMP FORGETS HIS ROOTS



Muhammad Ali is the revered "people's champ" to millions of Black and oppressed people in this country and the world over. It is the people who annointed him, who gave him his crown, who demanded justice for him when he was stripped of his title. For this, he owes us some degree of respect.



The Greatest, *with MUHAMMAD ALI portraying himself, ignores the people's struggle on which the heavyweight champ rode to prominence.*

That is why the motion picture *The Greatest* is so outrageous. It almost totally negates the people's role in the making of Muhammad Ali.

The Greatest is based on Ali's autobiography, *The Greatest: My Own Story*. It is possible to present an autobiography with some degree of objectivity, with some measure of dignity, but these qualities are noticeably absent in the Columbia film.

First of all, Ali should have allowed a Black actor with talent to portray him. Instead, he does the job himself. The result is an embarrassing, insulting, low-grade film that misrepresents a great deal.

The central focus of the film is the over 10 years between February 25, 1964, when Ali defeated Sonny Liston to win the world heavyweight title, and October 27, 1974, when he beat George Foreman, thereby regaining his crown after being illegally deprived of it for seven years.

The racist boxing establishment stripped the people's champ of his title in 1967 because it could not stomach and "uppity nigger" who refused to fight in the armed services of his country, especially the world boxing champion who had the audacity to renounce Christianity and adopt the Muslin faith. But Ali angered the Howard Cosells even more when he said that he did not wish to fight in Vietnam because "I don't have anything against no Vietcong."

From 1967 to 1971, when Ali's conviction for draft evasion was overturned and he was allowed to fight again, the war in Vietnam was at its height. Simultaneously, the antiwar movement was spreading like wildfire across the country.

It was the unpopularity of the Vietnam war and the impact of the antiwar movement which contributed to the reversal of the earlier court decision against Ali. Yet, *The Greatest* makes no mention of the antiwar movement, and in no way places Ali's case in its proper historical perspective.

Ali made Black people extremely proud with his "I am the greatest" rhetoric, which, in reality was a shrewd psychological tactic he successfully used to demoralize his opponents. This was the time of the Black power movement, the time when Black Americans were loudly proclaiming to this country and the world that "Black is beautiful."

In developing his loudmouth, "I don't take no shit off nobody" style, Ali capitalized off "Black is beautiful." There is nothing wrong with that, but again, *The Greatest* at no time deals with the civil rights movement. You are left wondering how Ali could ignore such an important era, which, like the antiwar movement, had a profound effect on his career.

To top everything else off, the acting in the film is incredibly bad. Even such talented stars as James Earl Jones, Lloyd Hanes and Ernest Borgnine cannot redeem *The Greatest*. But it is not their fault. They are the victims of a plotless script.

The best part of the movie is the film clips of Ali's fights with Liston, Floyd Patterson, Ken Norton, George Foreman and others. There is no question that Muhammad Ali is truly one of the greatest fighters of all time. But it is we, the people, who made him wh[illegible] is (or was). Do not forget [illegible]ce you came, Ali. □

Mondale Warns Vorster

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

Afrikaans-ruled government has refused to yield on its policy of "separate development" for the over 18 million Black, Colored and Asian people who live in South Africa.

At one point, Mondale's conversation with Vorster touched upon the absurd. Comparing the apartheid system with the rigid racial segregation of the American South prior to the civil rights movement of the 1960s — an analysis also made by United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young — Mondale suggested that the U.S. has solved its racial problem, and that South Africa should follow its example.

Even Vorster, the *New York Times* reported, found Mondale's analysis "almost completely naive."

On the South African side, the Vienna talks provided the Vorster regime with an opportunity to upstage the United Nations conference on southern Africa (see article, page 17), which focused on the issue of Black majority rule in Rhodesia and South African-ruled Namibia.



Vice-President WALTER MONDALE (bottom right) meets with South African "Prime Minister" JOHN VORSTER (top left).

Vorster stated his government's half-hearted willingness to help achieve Black majority rule in these two colonies, but defied the U.S. or any other country to meddle in the "internal" affairs of South Africa.

Meanwhile, despite what Mondale termed the "fundamental and profound disagreement" the U.S. and South Africa have over apartheid, the billion dollar trade between the two countries continues.□

Young Pushes Capitalism For South Africa, Urges Creation Of Elite

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

York Times report, that the volume of trade between the U.S. and Nigeria alone was almost twice that of U.S. trade with South Africa, suggesting that this trend would grow and that U.S. businessmen would soon be faced with "hard choices."

In his prepared remarks, Young said the South African businesman had "no alternative" but to use the free market system to bring change.

TWO DAYS EARLIER

Two days earlier, in Maputo, Young had attempted to give the delegates to the U.N. conference a variation of this same speech. His reviews ranged from open displeasure to "irritation."

Appealing for Black African understanding on new U.S. policy shifts on southern Africa, while urging a course of negotiations and economic boycott pressures to bring about majority rule in Zimbabwe and Namibia, Young was clearly rebuffed.

Commenting that his own understanding of racism had "come with my mother's milk," Young said in his impassioned plea that:

"I say that we are not immune to the struggles that Africa faces, that we have known these struggles ourselves and it is because of this that you see a determination on the part of this [Carter] administration to bring about changes around the world that are consistent with the new spirit of America that was brought on by a silent and nonviolent revolution.

"And so, while I respect your skepticism and even your cynicism, there is in fact a change in America that makes me extremely hopeful about the proceedings that are going on here."

Although Young had been receiving a friendly and warm reception from most delegates prior to his 33-minute speech, his address was sharply criticized.

"Ten years ago, if I heard the speech in Atlanta, I would have found it interesting. Now I find it irritating," said Leslie O. Harriman, Nigeria's ambassador to the U.N. and a personal friend of Young's.

"We are not talking about improving the lot of Africans," he said in reference to Young's comments on the need for economic development in southern Africa. "We are talking about liberation.

"People are dying in Zimbabwe and children were killed in Soweto. Meanwhile, U.S. investments in South Africa have grown from nothing to $2 billion."

While other African delegates criticized the speech as "a moral lecture" or "beautiful sermon," Robert Mubage, secretary general of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), charged that Young's speech was hollow and his talk of a revolution in American life a pretense.

Mugabe, co-chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, declined to appear with Young after a meeting between the two, saying he was convinced that "America is not going to do any more about bringing Black majority rule than make threats" against Rhodesia's White minority Ian Smith regime.

"The only thing that remains is the armed struggle — and we are making headway in that," the influential ZANU leader stated.

(See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for more news and analysis on the Maputo Conference.)□

National Hysteria Against "Illegal Aliens"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

with their take-home pay being $2.12 an hour. In an hour, 35 workers are expected to grade and package-for-freezing 6,000 pounds of shrimp.

Just across the border women working at the Camarones Selectos, S.A., shrimp processing plant are paid 99 cents an hour, with their take-home pay being 65 cents an hour. Due to this, a great deal of Mexican workers are eager to take minimum-wage jobs across the border.

In the last decade, hundreds of U.S. companies have closed factories in other parts of the country to settle along the Mexican border. Here, there is a abundance of wage laborers to exploit. Although many companies have moved their jobs to Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea, union officials are focusing on Mexican workers, falsely saying they are stealing jobs from Americans.□

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Puerto Rico

Labor leaders here have denounced a bill recently introduced in the Puerto Rico legislature which would allow widespread government interference in the internal affairs of workers' unions. The proposed Bill No. 1 would amend Puerto Rico's Workers-Relations Law to model the Taft Hartley Law enacted in 1934 to crush the then fledging and militant workers' unions at the height of the American labor movement. Bill No. 1, in part, provides for stricter governmental regulation of union elections, including establishing the criteria for who can participate in union elections as well as what members can be nominated for leadership positions. A recent editorial in the *Claridad*, the official news organ of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), denounced the proposed legislation saying that it is intended to "determine who should and should not be in the leadership of these unions," and "would unleash a witchhunt in the heart of the labor movement."

Argentina

Cuts in U.S. military aid to Argentina recently announced by the Carter administration have been labeled as an attempt to cover-up continued U.S. support of the military junta here. Under pressure from worldwide condemnation of gross violations of human rights in Argentina, the U.S. cut military aid to Argentina for 1978 from $32 million to $15 million. The military junta, led by General Jorge Videla, responded by rejecting the remaining $15 million. However, the 1977 appropriation of $49.3 million in military aid remains intact. Worldwide demonstrations in more than 20 countries were held earlier this year to protest government repression by the Videla regime. Among the human rights violations which junta opponents seek to expose are the jailing of 30,000 political prisoners; 20,000 missing dissidents; 8,000 activists murdered by paramilitary bands; institution of the death penalty and military tribunals; an end to all political and trade union activity; and the use of concentration camps and torture centers.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Basketball Star Jailed

(Cranston, R.I.) - Marvin Barnes, a star 6-foot, 9-inch forward with the Detroit Pistons, began serving a one-year prison sentence here last week for parole violation. Barnes arrived at Superior Court in Providence, Rhode Island, where he was immediately turned over to three marshalls, handcuffed and put on a bus to prison. Barnes will serve his time at the century-old Adult Correctional Institution in nearby Cranston, where he will be in the maximum-security unit. He has a possibility of parole in four months. Barnes was accompanied to the court by his mother, sister and several friends. "I don't think that's the place for him to go," his mother, Lula Barnes said.

Bayi Upholds Track Boycott

(London, England) - Filbert Bayi, the world-record holder at 1,500 meters from Tanzania, announced here last week he would not run the 1978 Commonwealth Games if New Zealanders were competing. "It is humanity that counts more than competition," says Bayi. "We know of millions who are suffering in South Africa." he went on. "I don't mind missing events just because New Zealand runners are competing. Even if they are breaking world records I would not want to race against them."

Female Boxer Barred

(Cheyenne, Wyo.) - The Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) recently barred a 12-year-old Chicana, Gloria Garcia, from boxing male opponents. Ms. Garcia, the only female boxer in Wyoming, hasn't lost a fight yet, winning all four of her decisions. Last month she was awarded the uncontested state champion trophy. Her coach, Riggs Regalado, says, "No one really went past the first round with her." Regalado commented, "They (the AAU) don't want girls to get involved in boxing," as he began his search for female opponents.

BIAS MASKED BY HIGH BLACK VISIBILITY

REPORT DOCUMENTS WIDESPREAD SPORTS RACISM

(Washington, D.C.) - The high percentages of Black athletes in certain professional sports serves only "to mask the racism that pervades the entire sports establishment," according to a recent study.

The study, "Immune From Racism?" by Stanley Eitzen and Norman Yitman, appeared in a recent issue of the *Civil Rights Digest* and detailed several areas of racism in collegiate and professional sports.

". . .The existence of racism in collegiate and professional sports is especially insidious," says the study, "because sports promoters and commentators have projected an image of athletics as the single institution in America relatively immune from racism."

RACIAL BIAS

Three aspects of racial bias in sports examined by the study were:

(1) The assignment of playing positions;

(2) Rewards (endorsements, etc.) and authority structures; and

(3) Level of pay versus level of performance.

In the area of assignment of playing positions, the report only reiterated well-known facts — mainly Black athletes are kept out of positions that are considered roles of leadership and decisonmaking.

In baseball's 1967 season, for example, 83 per cent of those players listed as infielders were White, while 49 per cent of all



Despite the high percentage of Black athletes present in such professional sports as baseball, football and basketball, racial bias is prevalent throughout athletics.

outfielders were Black. In the two most central positions in baseball, 96 per cent of all catchers were White and 94 per cent of all pitchers were White.

The same holds true for football, and to a lesser degree basketball. In football there is an added aspect as the player in noncentral positions (running backs, receivers and defensive backs) are more subject to injury and have shorter playing careers. That means less lifetime earnings and limited benefits from the 42 per cent of all football players, and 21 per cent of major league players' pension fund.

In 1975, Black athletes comprised better than 60 per cent of all professional basketball players





baseball players.

Yet there is no major college which has a Black head football coach. Until recently there never was a Black major league manager and there are no Black head coaches in professional football.

Baseball's first Black manager, Frank Robinson, points out, "You hardly see Black third base or pitching coaches. . .the most important coaching jobs. The only place you see Blacks coaching is at first base, where most anybody can do the job.

There is obvious monetary discrimination, says the study. For example, a 1968 survey revealed that Black athletes appeared in only 5 per cent of the 351 commercials associated with New York sports events in 1966. In addition, numerous business avenues are closed off to Blacks.

Although Black players are more likely to be starters, they to perform at super human levels to get salaries comparable to those of the highest-paid White stars. The racism really exposes itself with the examination of marginal or journeyman players. Here the chances of survival are much greater for White players.

The report concludes, "If discrimination occurs in so public an arena (as sports). . .how much more subtly pervasive must discrimination be in other areas of American life. . ."□

Wilson Vows Port Shake-Up

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

in his final push for office, since it was a massive "get-out-the-vote" drive on election day that pulled him clear from a nip and tuck battle with Tucker and proved to be the decisive margin.

In this regard, without saying so in so many words, Wilson acknowledged the Black Panther Party's contributions to his election since it was the BPP that was the backbone for the "get-out-the-vote" effort.

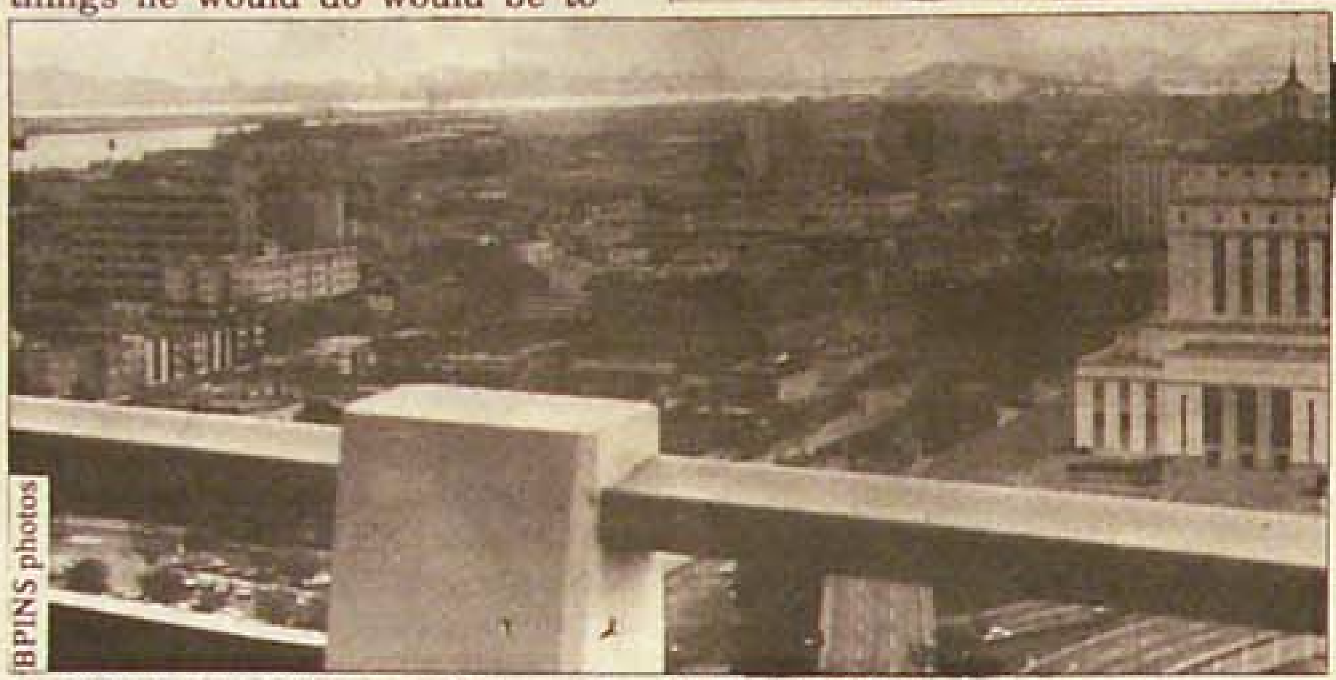
Personally coordinated out of the BPP Central Headquarters in East Oakland by Party chairperson Elaine Brown, some 200 to 300 volunteers turned out to do last-minute precinct work for Judge Wilson, concentrating in East Oakland's Black and poor communities but also spread throughout the city. As an analysis of the election results showed, the flatlands' votes went overwhelmingly in Judge Wilson's favor.

Turning his attention to the Port of Oakland, Wilson said, to the applause of his campaign workers, "I can assure you that the Port and city will no longer be divided, as they have for so many years.

"*I intend only to appoint* people [to the Port Commission] who have a deep sense of responsibility to the city of Oakland, who understand that the Port is a part of the city of Oakland, with a function to srve the city of Oakland, and who will carry out their responsibilities with that in mind."

As he had mentioned the night before in an impromptu press gathering outside the third floor Labor Temple hall where close to 1,500 Oaklanders gathered to celebrate his victory, Judge Wilson said that one of the first things he would do would be to





BPINS photos

LIONEL WILSON (top photo, with wife DOROTHY) will soon take over the mayor's seat of the port city of Oakland, California.

"get the City Council together with me in a series of seminar-type meetings with every department of the city to find out what this city is all about; how the departments are run; evaluate the departments to determine what they're contributing or not contributing to the city.

"That will be the first step.

"Obviously, I'll have to consider the matter of appointments. I don't intend to act independently. I intend to talk with the various segments of the community that have worked with me, in terms of trying to find the peopole who can best represent the people of Oakland.

"For instance, I've said this before and I'll say it again: Labor is not represented on the boards and commissions as it should be. I intend to see that it is represented. I intend to see to it that the representative ethnic groups are represented so we can have a balance. This is a balanced city and we want to keep it that way."

Judge Wilson then lashed out at the Tucker campaign.

"They came on at the last minute saying I was a lenient judge. . . .There was nothing but misinformation and a distortion of the facts. It was deceitful and dishonest. I can't understand how a man like Tucker could lead the schools, our children, and participate in this kind of fraud on the people." (It was later learned that Tucker, drunk, had come over to the Wilson victory party that Tuesday evening but never went upstairs to congratulate Judge Wilson.)

Concerning the mini-controversy over the city manager — Wilson had said during the campaign that perhaps the city manager form of government Oakland maintains was outmoded because the city manager was not accountable to the people — Judge Wilson tried to squash any ill feelings.

"If I find, and I don't expect that I will, that I can't get the cooperation of the city manager to foster the programs the people have shown their desire to have processed in this city, then we'll have to start counting votes to get a new city manager. But I have no reason to believe that Mr. [Cecil] Riley will not cooperate."

Wilson added that he is in the process of forming a transition team to ease his unprecedented entry into the mayor's post.

Wilson has also downplayed speculation that his administration will be "antibusiness" — citing the close relationship of establishing a better business climate and the need for jobs for unemployed Oakland residents — while explaining that his election will force a reshaping of political alignments in the city, with the downtown business establishment no longer the elite force in control.□

County Budget

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

million, 80 per cent of the costs, is financed from the general fund property tax rate. . .For every dollar expended in law and justice, 80 cents is a direct property tax expenditure."

George questioned the county's budget message which recognized that unemployment had a direct impact on health and welfare service yet, instead, funnels funds into the criminal justice system. The supervisor pointed out that there has been no dramatic increase in crime to warrant these expenditures.

Instead, the county plans to decrease case loads in Medi-Cal, food stamps and general assistance by $300,000 and decrease budgeted positions by 106. The county is planning a $1.5 million reduction in general assistance payments.

"The overburdened property taxpayers are rightfully indignant," says George, "but often misdirect their indignation against the smaller portion of human services rather than against the gigantic chunk consumed by the criminal justice system."□

400 Rally In S.F. To Stop Extradition Of Dennis Banks

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

if necessary, we will try to find Constitutional basis for going to the U.S. Supreme Court."



BPINS photo

DENNIS BANKS (center, platform) rallies support for his extradition case.

On behalf of South Dakota, attorney general and gubernatorial hopeful William Janklow has assumed an extraordinary personal role in this extradition

To substantiate Banks' fears for his safety if he is returned to South Dakota, Janklow once commented, "There is only one way to stop the Indian problem here, and that's to put a gun at the AIM leader's head and put a bullet in it."

Janklow's former assistant attorney general, Max Gors, once said, ". . .The only problem we have is Dennis Banks and Russell Means and if we get rid of them, we get rid of the Indian problem . . .I'm calling for the extermination of both of them."□

Nixon's Secret Aid

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

in denying that they made a secret aid deal with the North Vietnamese.

Congressman Wolff threatened to subpoena Nixon to testify on the secret agreement. The New York congressman attacked Nixon and Kissinger, in particular, for their role in covering up the agreement, declaring that "the Congress and the American people have been consistently misled as to the very existence of any secret negotiations" as well as the content of the agreements.

Nixon's message to Van Dong said that America would "contribute to postwar reconstruction in North Vietnam without any political conditions." The letter added that "preliminary U.S. studies indicated that the appropriate programs for the United States contribution. . .will fall in the range of $3.25 billion of grant aid over five years."

The letter also said that other forms of aid, whose provisions would be "subject to. . .detailed discussion" between the two governments, could include food or other aid ranging from $1 billion to $1.5 billion.

President Carter, addressing a March 24 news conference announcing the current Paris meeting on normalizing relations between the U.S. and Vietnam, emphasized that the U.S. would pay no reparations to its former adversary.□

ABC-TV Appoints News Czar

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

evening news will be powerful and can help boost the the prestige of the local evening news."

Rumors are already afloat that Arledge, 45, will turn ABC News into show business just as the ruthless programming executive Diana (played by Faye Dunaway) did in *Network*.

Arledge denies these rumors but admits that he is opposed to the use of one or two persons as evening news anchorpersons. "I would like to experiment with a number of people presenting the news," he told the *Washington Post*. "I would like to see us, if it's technically and financially feasible. . .expand the base of the news. . . ."

The fate of Reasoner and Walters is uncertain. As Granger states, ". . .A million dollars a year, even for (Barbara Walters), is only a drop in the bucket in this game. The network news divisions are playing hardball — and for keeps."□

Letters to the Editor

INMATE FIGHTS TO RECEIVE B.P.P. PAPER

Dear Comrade Du Bois,

Please find enclosed herewith a copy of the *Atlanta Journal*'s 3/18/77 edition of their newspaper where they carry an article on my suit which was made into a federal class action suit.

I am fighting in this suit to receive THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper as well, my rights to a transfer from this place as well as due process of law.

I wanted you to know that I am still here and that I am still struggling for the cause of liberation from the evil grips of racism that now arrest me.

The forces of good and the forces of evil are afoot here and I need not say how much help I need. So please ask all the brothers and sisters to send whatever contributions to me at the:

Committee for Rev. Bobby Hardwick
123 East Hall Street
Augusta, Georgia 30901

P.S. I need you to also let the Brothers and Sisters know of my suit. I need you to send me the issue where you ran word of my fight. I need you to do this if these people return the paper, as they now say they will not do, to you. I need you to send the issue they return to you along with any letter or note they may attach directly to: Mr. Thomas West, Attorney-at-Law, 1502 Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Peace and Love,
Bobby

M.P.I.S.C. STATEMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. Carter:

As President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces you have declared before the world at the United Nations your administration's concern for Human Rights, Human Dignity throughout the world. This being the case, the Maryland Penitentiary Intercommunal Survival Collective would like for you to address the inhuman conditions Black and poor people now held in U.S. federal, state, county, city and military prisons and jails are subject to.

In American prisons and jails prisoners are used as guinea pigs for experimental drugs and medicines, behavior modification techniques, brutality, torture and murder. For example, in the Maryland Penitentiary alone over fifty (50) suits have been filed in the past year against prison officials as the result of hundreds of prisoners being beaten, stabbed and severely maimed by prison guards, to no avail.

•In San Quentin Prison on August 21,1971, George L. Jackson, a leading member of the Black Panther Party, was assassinated by government employees after he and six other political prisoners were subjected to the most horrendous atrocities prison officials are capable of inflicting. One of the survivors, Johnny Larry Spain, has been condemened to San Quentin's infamous Adjustment Center (isolation) for 22 years!

•On September 13, 1971, 43 people were killed and hundreds subsequently tortured by prison guards, state police and National Guardsmen at Attica!

•On July 12, 1973, here in the penitentiary, five political prisoners were taken from their individual cells by a mob of guards armed with shot-guns, knives, clubs and tear-gas. The prisoners were thrown in the "hole" and taken out one-by-one and beaten, clubbed, kicked, stabbed and tortured for over three hours by approximately 25 guards. It was two weeks before they received the slightest medical attention!

•In Marion, Illinois, and Butner, North Carolina, prisoners are subjected to mind boggling behavior modification techniques in order to break the righteous protest of prisoners against such inhuman conditions existing in prison.

•During 1975 in Raleigh, North Carolina, women prisoners who were peacefully protesting inhuman conditions were viciously attacked by prison guards and National Guardsmen then transferred to the isolation section of a men's prison. These women are still being tormented by prison officials.

•Assata Shakur (s/n Joanne Chesimard) languishes in the "hole" of a men's jail in New Jersey while her Human and Civil Rights are completely ignored, all because of her political ideas.

The above is merely a miniscule example of violations of Human and Civil Rights of prisoners in general and political prisoners in particular. As Human Beings, as political prisoners we believe that your primary concern for the diginty of human life should be reflected here in America where you have the authority to correct and prevent inhuman situations such as those cited herein.

The percentage of Blacks and people of color found in most prisons compared to the percentage of these groups in the American population, by itself, is grounds for a charge of genocide! The destruction of our communities (destroying us,then, releasing us back into the community with no hope of job or future) gives teeth to the charge of genocide!

Therefore, we urge you and your administration to give priority to correcting and preventing violations of the Human Rights Charter of the United Nations particularly the Article on political prisoners/prisoners of war and genocide!

Maryland Penitentiary
Intercommunal Survival Collective

Rationale For Fascism

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In some of his acid-tongued moments, the fallen and discredited former President accused hesitant Democratic "doves" on the Vietnam issue as being "hypocritical" and "sanctimonious," saying of the Dr. Ellsberg break-in, "I didn't want to discredit the man as an individual. I couldn't care less about the punk."

If the President approves an action because of national security, or in this case [the illegal "black bag" break-in jobs] because of a threat to internal peace and order of significant magnitude, then the President's decision in that instance is one that enables those who carry it out to carry it out without violating the law," Nixon proclaimed.

He rejected seeking Congressional legislations for warrantless wiretaps or other illegal acts since it "would not only have raised an outcry" but would also have altered "potential targets."

"An action is either going to be covert or it's not," he said. "The proposition you've just stated [legislative approval] in theory is perfect. In practice it just won't work."

ANECDOTE

Just as he told a Kissinger anecdote in the second interview — the much-quoted "Remember Lot's wife. Never look back," comment as reassurance for the Cambodian bombing — Nixon referred to his former "superstar" Secretary of State as an example of "a love-hate complex within us all."

"I will destroy them," Nixon quotes Kissinger as saying when it was suggested that one of his own aides might be responsible for top-secret disclosures.

Among the targets for Nixon's personal wrath were: President Kennedy, for never inviting the Nixon family to the White House for dinner; those Kennedy-Johnson administrations officials who "got us into the war" and, upon leaving government "turned totally around and stirred up the demonstrators"; and protestors circling the White House whose chants he could here "even if I had plugs in my ears."

Concerning his self-comparison with Lincoln and his suspension of criminal liability, Nixon remarked:

"This nation was torn apart in an ideological way by the war in Vietnam as much as the Civil War tore apart the nation when Lincoln was President."□

Inside People's Mozambique

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

Pemba carried me to the doorway of a different world. In Maputo, I really never moved outside the orbit of industrial technology, or at least the style of social organization imposed by it. In Cabo Delgado, I confronted a society far removed from even a peripheral integration into this technological industrial system.

The disadvantages were obvious at once: a very basic level of poverty and a total lack of material and equipment in places where mobilization of people and resources is most urgent. There was at least one advantage: the chance to introduce technology at a level of design comprehensible and serviceable to the masses of the people.

Our first day in Cabo Delgado was spent in Pemba (formerly Porto Amelia), the provincial capital. Dr. Orlando Vieira, who had greeted my interpreter, Violetta Mbazze, and me when we arrived, arranged for us to spend our first morning at the provincial hospital.

The hospital had served the Portuguese as well as the African population, but had been neglected.

Presumably most Portuguese flew to Lourenco Marcques or South Africa when they were ill.

Everywhere, patients were sitting on the floor or standing in the dust, waiting. The emergency room for simple problems was a screened-off section of veranda with two rough benches — one for patients and one for the medical assistant.

DISTRIBUTION CENTER

This hospital acts as the distribution center for drugs throughout the province, but suffers itself from serious drug shortages. Sometimes, the staff explained, requests simply go unfilled.

Dr. Wilson, a young Mozambican pediatrician, took a few minutes away from the long line of waiting patients to explain some of the problems. He sees over 80 clinic patients a day.

These medical assistants are vital in Cabo Delgado, which has only three doctors to care for the province's 800,000 to 1 million people.

Dr. Wilson talked about the terrible signs of malnutrition and poverty-related diseases as we walked through the 21-bed pediatric ward. Over 50 per cent of the children he sees have serious malnutrition, in addition to whatever else is wrong with them. Diseases which are scarcely a problem in the U.S., such as measles and whooping cough, kill here because children have such poor general health.

Yet in spite of what might seem insurmountable odds — the lack of doctors, nurses, drugs, equipment, even of spare parts to keep what equipment there is functioning — there is progress. Even in remote rural areas I saw evidence of the progress that had been described in Maputo.

I visited one of the centers where a vaccination team was working as part of the national vaccination program which is being run with the aid of WHO and UNICEF.

The vaccination team impressed me by its level of organization and the way in which it drew the people into the whole process as it went along. There were three teams in a unit, each with seven vaccinators, and one driver. Vaccinators are not medical personnel, but have been given a special 36-day training by the World Health Organization. Careful charts were kept of all the vaccinations given and of the work done by the paramedical support structure.



FRELIMO cadre members conducting class in the countryside.

Before the team moved into an area, two people were sent ahed tomake contacts with the regional "cheif responsibles" and with the local FRELIMO people in the village. This enabled the whole village to discuss the vaccination program, and its importance, before the team arrived.

TO BE CONTINUED

Soweto Students: "If Possible, Hit Back"

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Action Committee of SASM?

Q: We have since heard of the activities of a body known as the Soweto Students Representative Council — SSRC. How was that body connected with this Action Committee which was appointed at this conference on June 13?

A: The SSRC is the same as the Action Committee. It was called the SSRC immediately after June 16 for strategic reasons.

Q: Did the conference itself plan to have a violent or peaceful demonstration?

A: The demonstration we planned was to be peaceful because as students we were, of course, unarmed. But we knew that the police would be violent against the students. So we said no, immediately there is violence from the police, we would have to defend ourselves and, if possible, hit back.



Defiant Soweto student during last summer's rebellion.

Q: There have been quite a number of actions against shebeens and bottle stores. In what way did the youth believe that these establishments were used to oppress the people.

"LESS LIQUOR"

A: To answer this question I'll quote one slogan that read "Less liquor, good education."

The South African government has built numerous bottle stores, beer halls and shebeens next to the stations. We believe that they are there to misdirect the Black people. Most of the bottle stores are next to the stations so that when our fathers and mothers come from work, they drink and forget about their surroundings.

Q: I don't actually want to deal with the events of that day in detail because they are very well known to the world. On that day, many hundreds of students were murdered by police bullets. Could you describe the events which took place after that day and tell us how the leaders of the student movement went on to pursue the struggle further.

A: After the first shootings of that day the students reacted by stoning the police and carried out other actions. Immediately after that we told our students to do what they could to spread the actions to other locations.

TO BE CONTINUED

Angolan Inoculation Campaign

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

more than 600 children took the oral vaccine by 10:30 a.m. Voluntary workers came from all walks of life — one was a housewife, another a garage mechanic, another a civil servant. All were members of the MPLA action groups and had helped organize the campaign from the start.

Angolan Minister of Health Mario Afonso de Almeida stated that 90 per cent of children in developed countries are vaccinated, but less than 10 per cent in the developing world.

"We want to show the world we are people who have decided to struggle to improve our health and the health of our children," he said. (Almost 40 per cent of U.S. children under 15 are not fully protected from major diseases.)

MASS CAMPAIGN

The Angolan mass vaccination campaign for children highlights the speed with which Angola's revolution is moving forward, just 18 months after the end of the second liberation war. It also clearly shows the MPLA's commitment to improving the lives of the working masses throughout this vast country. Of course, nothing like this was ever done during colonial rule.□

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." —Huey P. Newton



SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM
Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM
Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM
Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM
Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM
Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM
Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and service for senior citizens to a community banks on the first of eac

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS
Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.



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OAKLAND POLICE CRIMES MOUNTING

(Oakland, Calif.) - The predominantly White, racist police force of this city has intensified its rampage of murder and brutality of Black people in recent weeks. Several incidents involving Blacks, including the murder of a 44-year-old man while he was in bed, the vicious beating of a 15-year-old youth and the near fatal shooting of a 24-year-old man, illustrate the growing campaign of police terror against Black and oppressed people here who last week elected a Black mayor for the first time in the city's history.

Fifteen-year-old Derrick McCraig was so brutally beaten by a White traffic officer last week that the numerous witnesses on hand, said, in the words of Derrick's mother, that "They'd never seen anything like it."

Derrick and his mother, Mrs. Dorothy Cumby, told a special investigative team from THE BLACK PANTHER that the May 21 incident occurred on the corner of Lakeshore and Mandana, not far from their home and that of Derrick's grandmother. Four of Derrick's friends were waiting for him to come out of the 7-11 store when they observed him (they had walked on several feet ahead) in an angry conversation with a White man.

The man, in his late twenties or early thirties, was drunk and appeared to purposefully bump into Derrick. When the Black youth demanded that the White man apologize, "He called me a 'Black motherfucker,'" Derrick said. Angry, Derrick exchanged some words with the man who then walked on up Mandana Avenue.

Subsequently, a White traffic officer arrived at the scene on a motorcycle. "He called me a punk and said I shouldn't be disturbing the peace," Derrick explained. The youth countered that he was not a punk and that he was not disturbing the peace.

Then the policeman, whose identity has not yet been determined — the Oakland Police Department has refused to make a disclosure — grabbed Derrick and threw him up against the metal newspaper stands in front of the 7-11 store. He then threw Derrick on top of a parked car and started to choke and beat the youth. Derrick was badly bruised but was not allowed to see a doctor. He was then arrested for disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.




BPINS photos

Mrs. DOROTHY CUMBY and her son DERRICK McCRAIG, who was beaten by Oakland police. MICHAEL and ROBERT HOLLOMAN, SR., told THE BLACK PANTHER of the police shooting of Robert Holloman, Jr.

When his mother arrived on the scene (Derrick's friends had called to inform her of the incident), her son had already been taken to police headquarters. "Almost half of the police department" was present, Mrs. Cumby said, including a helicopter flying overhead.

A White merchant who witnessed the beating was so outraged that he called the police department and said that he wanted to file a complaint against the traffic officer. No one ever contacted him concerning the complaint.

Derrick, who is out of jail, now awaits trial on the trumped-up charges.

On April 27, 24-year-old Robert Holloman, Jr., was seriously wounded by a White police officer in an incident that occurred on 41st Street in North Oakland.

Police surrounded a house on 41st Street after the hold-up of a pizza delivery boy was reported. (A series of such robberies had occurred in the area in recent weeks.)

Details of the incident were provided to THE BLACK PANTHER by Robert's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holloman, Sr., and Robert's younger brother, Michael. Mrs. Holloman and Michael, describing the May 17 preliminary hearing in the case, said that an Officer Eade testified that Robert, who, along with a friend, was in the house, ran out of it and jumped over a six-foot fence.

Eade admitted that Robert subsequently surrendered, stopping, holding up his hands and saying, "Don't shoot. I don't have a piece."

The White policeman, in a laughing, joking manner, said he shot Robert anyway because he "thought" the East Oakland Black man had a weapon.

The wound sustained by Robert ripped a hole in his right thigh. Skin from his uninjured leg had to be grafted to patch up the wound. He remains hospitalized at Fairmount Hospital in San Leandro.

Also involved in the incident were Officers Fredericks, Reese, Kemball and Musch. Musch is well-known in the Black community for his sadistic violence and racial hatred. Last year, he murdered a young Black man on 85th Avenue in East Oakland and has, on numerous occasions, brutalized and threatened members of the Black Panther Party.

No money was stolen in the alleged robbery attempt nor did police find any weapon in Robert's possession. The hold-up victim said it was too dark in the house for him to identify his attackers.

As if Robert has not endured enough, he has received an outrageous bill of $94.50 from Doctor's Ambulance Service, which police called to take him to Highland Hospital on the night of the incident.

Both Mrs. Cumby and the Hollomans plan legal action against the police department. As Mrs. Holloman said, "This kind of thing has got to stop."□